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The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 34,382

37/93.

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1993

Subscription rates: U.S. \$200, U.K. £100, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1887

'SHALOM, SALAAM, PEACE'

Israel and PLO Sign Accord on Self-Government; Clinton Hails 'Brave Gamble' of Arafat and Rabin



Both Sides Express Their Hope For Full Mideast Reconciliation

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed hope Monday for a full reconciliation in the Middle East as they solemnly signed a ground-breaking agreement providing for limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

The prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, and the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, managed two fleeting handshakes during an hour-long ceremony on the White House lawn, as the two bitter enemies witnessed the formal signatures by designated aides to an interim peace accord.

It is a beginning, they both said, mindful that difficult talks on a permanent peace treaty be ahead.

Later, at a news conference, Mr. Rabin spoke gravely of the agreement's fragility. Gaza will be the testing ground, he said, and the two keystones of progress will be security for Israelis, wherever they are, and international financial aid for the Palestinians' social welfare.

And in a brief private encounter after the ceremony, President Bill Clinton reportedly told Mr. Arafat to move quickly, lest momentum be lost.

During the signing ceremony, the Israeli and PLO leaders flanked Mr. Clinton as he lauded their "brave gamble" for peace and pledged to place the security apparatus and financial resources of the United States behind their efforts. He closed his remarks with quotes from the Koran and from the prophet Isaiah and added a wish in Hebrew, Arabic and English, saying: "Shalom, salaam, peace."

In a stunning break with the rhetoric of war that has characterized so many Middle East encounters, Israeli and PLO officials spoke in hopeful, even prayerful, tones of a new era in which economic development would supplant military face-offs and Jewish and Arab children throughout the region would rid themselves of fear and distrust.

Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, declared: "As we have promised, we shall negotiate with you a permanent settlement, and with

all our neighbors a comprehensive peace, peace for all."

Mahmud Abbas, a top PLO official, spoke of proceeding together "with our Arab brothers on this comprehensive quest for peace."

U.S. officials said, meanwhile, that Jordan and Israel were expected to sign an accord in Washington on Tuesday setting forth a framework for a future peace agreement.

Mr. Rabin, a veteran of all of Israel's wars, solemnly recalled the Israeli victims of war and terrorism but declared to the Palestinians: "Enough of blood and tears. Enough! We have no desire for revenge. We harbor no hatred towards you."

"We are today going to give peace a chance," he added, closing with a traditional Hebrew prayer for peace.

Mr. Arafat declared in Arabic that the event "marks the beginning of the end of pain and suffering." Addressing Israelis, he said that self-determination for Palestinians would not threaten the security of the Jewish state. And he appealed for "extensive" international participation in the social and economic development of territories that have languished under Israeli occupation.

"The battle for peace is the most difficult battle of our lives," Mr. Arafat said. He then smiled and addressed Mr. Clinton in English, saying: "Mr. President. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you."

Despite the optimism, each major participant referred to as well to the difficult road the two parties would face in negotiating a permanent peace accord over the next five years. Arab officials, in particular, mentioned unresolved questions over the status of Jerusalem, the fate of Palestinian refugees and the existence of Jewish settlements on formerly Arab lands. Mr. Rabin cautiously said the Middle East was "on the eve of an opportunity."

In a 10-minute address, Mr. Clinton said the interim accord "must be a catalyst for progress" in continuing talks among Israel, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. The United States is now

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We who have fought against you... say to you today in a loud and a clear voice, enough of blood and tears. Enough! Yitzhak Rabin

Our two peoples are awaiting today this historic hope, and they want to give peace a real chance. Yasser Arafat

Wariness in Israel, but Elation in the Gaza Strip

In Jerusalem, Mix Of Hope and Fear

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

BEIT ZAYIT, Israel — It didn't matter whether they were young or old, whether they leaned politically to the left or the right, whether they were assertively secular or, like one of the men, wearing a yarmulke.

When Yitzhak Rabin shook hands Monday with Yasser Arafat, six Israelis watching it on television together here on the western outskirts of Jerusalem might as well have been struck by lightning.

Each of them stared at the set, jaws slightly lowered, and said, "Wow."

Then, after a few seconds of trying to unscramble thoughts and emotions, all they could come up with was "wow" again.

Drora Soffer, who as a teenager ran errands for the underground Stern Gang in pre-Israel Palestine, wiped away tears and said she hoped that her soldier grandson, who is serving in the Gaza Strip, may now be safe.

Yasmin Halevi, a university student in her 20s, said, "This is it — the chance, the hope we've been waiting for all this time."

Eliczer Shenhav, a middle-aged plastic surgeon who had invited some friends in to watch with him, found he was wrestling with himself.

His religious convictions tell him that God intended all of the biblical land of Israel to be in Jewish hands. But more dominant these days is a feeling that there is no alternative to Israelis and Palestinians coming to terms with each other as they are now trying to do.

"I feel alone, like I'm in a cold room," Dr. Shenhav said moments after the handshake.

But he added: "One has to be practical. It might turn one's stomach a bit, but I think this is the best we can do. It's bitter medicine, but we have to take it."

The small gathering in Beit Zayit, a fairly affluent Israeli-style collective known in Hebrew as a *moshav*, was arguably representative of nothing but itself.

Everyone there agreed that the accord signed with the Palestine Liberation Organization was a step toward possible peace that Israel had to take. One could hardly say that all Israelis share that view, and the opponents are vociferous.

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Palestinian Flags Flown in Rejoicing

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — The Gaza Strip, a forlorn and destitute wedge of refugee camps and sand dunes that will become the first Palestinian experiment in self-rule, erupted in celebration Monday at the signing of the agreement in Washington.

Boys waved flags instead of throwing stones, and the soldiers smiled instead of shooting.

Cars groaning under the weight of flag-waving passengers careened through the dusty boulevards and back alleys, horns blaring and pictures of Yasser Arafat plastered on the windshield. Thousands of Palestinians emptied into the streets as the sun sank into the Mediterranean, chanting tributes to the Palestine Liberation Organization and its chairman.

The nuances of the speeches in Washington were lost on the throngs in the clamorous streets, where the simple message was that Palestinians were on the verge of independence.

Not much changed in Gaza on Monday, but

everything did. The Palestinian flag, a symbol of sovereignty, graced homes, cars and shops. The colors were sewn onto shirts and pant legs. Even though the documents signed in Washington do not specify a Palestinian state at this point, no one in the Gaza Strip was celebrating anything less than independence.

"The people are happy we have found a solution to our problems after 100 years," said Dr. Ibrahim Nahal, a physician at Nasser Hospital, where many of the dead and injured from the Palestinian uprising have been brought over the last five and a half years.

"Now we will sleep in security, and it will be a good life," said Fowzia Sharwan, who stood in an alleyway in Khan Younis, balancing two young boys on her hips. Wearing a chador head covering, as do most women when in public in Gaza, she said the boys were her grandchildren; their father was slain by Palestinians as a suspected collaborator with Israel, she said.

"We want to leave in peace, to be free, without any problems," said Abdel Salam Hissi, a third-generation Palestinian fisherman, as he pointed the hull of his vessel near the Gaza wharf, which could become a new deep-water port if the Palestinians get financial aid

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Symbols Abound at Ceremony

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The 1979 landmark accord between Egypt and Israel was tangibly present Monday when the same White House lawn and the same austere wooden desk that served in the earlier treaty signing

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were used in the ceremony sealing Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation.

But because it goes to the core of the conflict, the pact signed Monday overshadows even the taboo-breaking treaty that emerged from the Camp David talks, according to policymakers past and present who know the Middle East.

The deeper bitterness that had to be surmounted this time was visible in the emotional strain as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

hesitated before finally shaking hands with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. His pause, an unmistakable beat in the ceremonial rhythm, must have touched many hearts in Israel.

In the hot sunshine that had Washingtonians in shirtsleeves, the solemn man standing in a row in front of the White House's south portico took turns to move slowly to the podium and evoke the bloodsoaked history of generations past in the Middle East and the brightening hopes of the T-shirted children from there invited for this historic occasion.

The ceremony — almost more solemn in the absence of flags, which have become emotional triggers in the Middle East — marked a change between two peoples who have considered each other oppressors or

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Klosk

Oslo Exit Poll Shows Gain by Ruling Party

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway's governing Labor Party appeared set to strengthen its grip on power after a general election on Monday, an exit poll by Norway's NRK public television showed.

The polls indicated that Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, three times prime minister and a leading environmentalist, could keep power in the Storting, or parliament, through alliances with smaller parties.

General News Helmut Kohl endorsed a little-known East German for president. Page 2.

Business / Finance IBM is de-emphasizing mainframe computers. Page 13. Hong Kong regulators question the South China Morning Post Sale. Page 17.

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Table with market data: Dow Jones (Up 12.58, 3,634.21), Trib Index (Up 0.07%, 108.37), The Dollar (Mon close, previous close).

In Bhopal, Only 'the Vultures' Get Aid

By Molly Moore Washington Post Service

BHOPAL, India — Nine years after a Union Carbide chemical plant spewed a deadly cloud of gas over this city, the victims of the worst industrial disaster in history have received minimal financial compensation, and the overburdened government relief programs created to help survivors are mired in corruption and mismanagement.

Special courts established to parcel compensation to gas victims have paid out only \$3.1 million of the \$470 million damage settlement with the American chemical giant negotiated with the Indian government in 1989, according to court documents.

"These people are still suffering while the vultures — doctors, lawyers, bureaucrats — become rich off the carcass of Bhopal," said Heeresh Chandra, who was chief medical examiner for the city the night of Dec. 2, 1984, when a cloud of poison gas dropped over Bhopal, killing an estimated 2,500 in the first week and injuring as many as 500,000 more.

A combination of corruption, incompetence and the overwhelming logistics of tracking more than a half-million mostly illiterate victims has created major failures in every system created to assist the victims.

The legal, medical and economic relief programs in Bhopal have suffered numerous failures and delays.

Claims courts that will determine final compensation from the Union Carbide settlement were not established until last year, eight years after the gas leak. Of an estimated 615,000 death and personal injury claims, only 5,700 have been decided. Lawyers and officials say it could take another 20 years to bear all the claims, even though the Indian government said it agreed to the controversial settlement with Union Carbide to ensure speedy compensation.

Hospitals built to serve the hundreds of thousands of people who still suffer from gas-related illnesses are hopelessly overcrowded. Doctors say they see as many as 150 patients on a four-

See BHOPAL, Page 6

Reform in Japan: 'Take a Sledgehammer'

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO — Like most nations, Japan works best when it is closing ranks to battle a perceived foe. When they were struggling to rebuild after World War II, the Japanese seized on the threat of communism. As the Cold War faded, overtaking the United States in world markets spurred workers to toil selflessly.

Now, with a new government and a new generation in charge, Japan has found a new demon, this time from within — the government bureaucracy.

Talk of change is everywhere in Japan these days. Since the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa took office last

month, ending 38 years of one-party rule by the Liberal Democrats, nearly every aspect of the old system has been blasted as corrupt and in need of rejuvenation.

The minister responsible for Japan's industrial policy has denounced the tendency to create industrial cartels, which his ministry helped foster. The new finance minister criticized a recent optimistic economic report not just as wrong, but as bureaucratic obstruction.

"One of the driving forces behind the advent of coalition government in Japan is the view that the nation's highly centralized bureaucracy has acquired too much power," Eiji Suzuki, chairman of Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan's largest chemical company, wrote recently.

The new government, he added, "should take a sledgehammer" to the collusive "iron triangle" of politicians, bureaucrats and industrialists that for decades sacrificed consumer interests for industrial competitiveness.

Indeed, if words were stones, the government district in the heart of Tokyo would now be buried under a Mount Fuji of wrath.

A country that once rejected foreigners who made these same criticisms as "Japan bashers," or "revisionists," has suddenly embraced at least part of the revisionist agenda — which also happens to be part of the Clinton administration.

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Palestinians in Jericho celebrating the limited autonomy granted them in the accord.

On Page 4

Jordanian officials disclose a road map for peace and diplomatic relations with Israel. A new chapter is written in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

President Clinton called on Yasser Arafat to condemn attacks by militant Palestinians. Excerpts from remarks by Yitzhak Rabin, Yasser Arafat, and Bill Clinton.

UN Court Kohl Backs Obscure East German for President

Rebuffs Yugoslavs Arms Aid Appeal By Bosnia Denied

By Steven Kinzer
New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — In an implicit rebuke to Yugoslavia, the World Court on Monday demanded "immediate and effective implementation" of its past orders that the Belgrade government refrain from committing or sponsoring acts of genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The court did not, however, go as far as lawyers for Bosnia had urged. In arguments last month, Bosnian representatives asked the court to rule that the United Nations arms embargo against their country was illegal, and that any partition of their country would also be illegal.

Francis A. Boyle, an American law professor who is an adviser to the Bosnian government, called the decision "a great victory for Bosnia-Herzegovina." He said the head of Bosnia's Muslim-dominated government, Alija Izetbegovic, would use it to strengthen his case at peace talks in Geneva, which were scheduled to resume Tuesday.

"In any litigation, you ask for the stars, and if you get the sun and the moon you are quite happy," Mr. Boyle said outside the courtroom. "The court has made it very clear that it is not satisfied with the implementation of its orders up to this time."

The Yugoslav charge d'affaires in the Netherlands, Djordje Lopotic, who was also in court, said the decision was read, said he was "not satisfied."

"This is a repeat of the first verdict," Mr. Lopotic said. "We expected the request of Bosnia to be rejected."

In April, acting on a Bosnian complaint, the court ordered Yugoslavia to refrain from committing acts of genocide and from backing "military, paramilitary or irregular armed units" that may be committing such acts in Bosnia. In the decision Monday, the court reaffirmed both of those orders by votes of 13 to 2.

The decision implied that, in the eyes of the court, Yugoslavia had not obeyed the original orders.

By a vote of 14 to 1, the court also directed both parties not to take any actions that could "aggravate or extend the current dispute."

In unusually strong language, the court ruled that despite its April order, "great suffering and loss of life has been sustained by the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in circumstances which shock the conscience of mankind and flagrantly conflict with moral law."

That is a legally accepted definition of genocide, enshrined in the 1948 genocide convention.

The court ruled that striking down the arms embargo would be "outside the scope" of its mandate. It also said that the genocide convention could not be invoked to prevent partition.



Mr. Kohl talking Monday at the party meeting with a cabinet official, Angela Merkel, as Peter Hintze, party secretary, looked on. Mr. Kohl's choice for president has been criticized by women.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday formally endorsed a little-known East German conservative to become the next president of Germany.

Mr. Kohl opened his Christian Democratic Union's annual congress by warmly backing Steffen Heitmann, the Saxony state justice minister who won just 1 percent support in a recent opinion poll on presidential favorites.

Mr. Kohl also warned that neo-Nazis had hurt Germany's image abroad, and he promised to crack down on the rightist threat. He called a wave of racist attacks on foreigners in the last two years a disgrace for Germany.

"Jews in America and in Israel are looking at what's going on in Germany and saying, 'It's happening again, and haven't they learned anything?'" Mr. Kohl said.

"It is important to fully implement existing laws and, where necessary, laws need to be toughened," Mr. Kohl said.

Although Mr. Kohl has been talking for weeks about naming a candidate from East Germany, an area that will be crucial for his reelection hopes next year, it was the first time he publicly mentioned Mr. Heitmann by name.

"I remain determined to put forth an East German for the office of president," Mr. Kohl said.

"This will be an important signal for the people in the East," he said. He said that the party leadership had accepted "with great pleasure" the suggestion to nominate Mr. Heitmann for president.

In his speech, Mr. Kohl also hinted at a strongly conservative Christian Democratic campaign in the 19 local, state, federal and European Parliament elections next year by calling for more law and order, hard work and stricter educational standards.

The opposition Social Democrats are expected to name Johannes Rau, premier of North Rhine-Westphalia state, as their candidate for the presidency.

An assembly of federal and state deputies, in which Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition has a majority, will meet in May 1994 to elect a successor to the respected Richard von Weizsäcker.

Bonn's president is a representative figure above politics.

Mr. Kohl's determination to name an East German has turned the nomination into a tug-of-war that has aroused protest even within Christian Democratic ranks.

Women and leftists have also criticized what they call nationalist and anti-feminist remarks that Mr. Heitmann, an old-fashioned conservative, has reportedly made.

A recent opinion poll found that only 1 percent of Germans supported Mr. Heitmann, 49, a lawyer for the Protestant church opposition in East Germany's Communist days.

It found that 51 percent preferred the former foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, although he has declined to be persuaded by his liberal Free Democrats to run.

Twenty-four percent backed Mr. Rau, whom Mr. Kohl himself once mentioned as a possible future president.

(Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia Plans Security Naval Exercises

SEOUL (Reuters) — Russia has proposed holding joint naval exercises with South Korea to bolster military ties, Lee Yang Ho, chairman of the South Korean joint chiefs of staff, said Monday.

Mr. Lee returned on Sunday from a weeklong visit to Russia, where he held talks with Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev and other Russian officials on improving relations between the two nations' armed forces.

"Russia's senior military officials offered to hold South Korean-Russian naval military exercises to reinforce military ties between the two countries," a Defense Ministry spokesman quoted Mr. Lee as having told local reporters. Mr. Lee said the government would make a final decision after consultations with other ministries. The exercises would not take place before late next year, he said.

U.S. Official Pushes for Korea Talks

SEOUL (UPI) — Robert L. Gallucci, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, said Monday that North Korea must resume serious talks with South Korea on the question of nuclear weapons if it wants a third round of high-level talks with the United States.

But Mr. Gallucci, ending a five-day visit that included meetings with President Kim Young Sam and other officials on North Korea's nuclear program, said there was no deadline for North Korea to take a step.

Mr. Gallucci said he came with the same message as President Bill Clinton, who visited Seoul earlier this year — "the rock-solid commitment that the United States has to the security of South Korea."

UNITA Attack on Town Is Reported

SAO TOME, Sao Tome and Principe (Reuters) — The Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, attacked the besieged town of Cuito with tanks on Monday and was close to overwhelming its beleaguered government garrison, the Angolan state radio reported Monday in broadcasts monitored here.

The government has repeatedly accused UNITA, or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, of trying to seize Cuito, which has been under siege for eight months, as a propaganda coup before the United Nations Security Council meets on Wednesday to discuss the situation in Angola.

But UNITA's military chief of staff, General Arlindo Chenda Issa, Pena, has denied this. He told the Lisbon daily newspaper *Público* over the weekend during a visit to Portugal that UNITA forces were besieging Cuito to contain its army garrison but were not trying to take the city.

Spies Still Stalk Germany, but Goal Is Economic

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — Fair game for spies during the Cold War, Germany has not let down counterespionage defenses since the collapse of Communist regimes in Europe. German counterespionage has caught more agents in the last three years than during most of the time East Germany and the Soviet Union existed, the authorities say.

"The Federal Republic of Germany remains one of the primary targets for foreign intelligence services," said the annual report issued late last month by its domestic security and counterintelligence service. "Simply because of its economic strength and its scientific-technical resources, it offers plenty of opportunities for espionage activities."

Last week, the counterespionage authorities let it be known that they were hot on the trail of about 30 high-ranking diplomats and career government employees who had spied for East Germany.

Communism came in 1917 and went in 1989-1991, but spying — the world's second-oldest profession, according to many writers on the subject — goes on.

Both Russia and Poland have kept open fully staffed espionage "residencies" in their embassies and consulates in Germany, the report says, although Russia and Germany now consider each other friends and Poland is clamoring to join NATO.

The report says nothing about whether the United States, France or any other country allied with Germany is spying on it, but friends do spy on one another.

Getting an economic edge over their Western competitors, particularly in the international arms trade still so important to many Eastern European countries, is apparently the main reason for cloak-and-dagger activities these days.

Some countries — particularly from the developing world — also use secret services to settle scores with enemies on German soil. Four Iranian Kurdish leaders were assassinated in Berlin last September, possibly by Iranian operatives, the Germans believe.

Romania and Bulgaria still gather political, economic and especially scientific and technological secrets by means both fair and foul, according to German spycatchers. Iran succeeded in infiltrating two intelligence agents, both Iraqis, into Bonn's Federal Press and Information Office until they were arrested last year.

Almost three years after disappearing into the dustbin of history, East Germany is still keeping Bonn's counterintelligence service fully employed catching up with moles and former agents named in the files of what used to be the State Security Ministry in Berlin.

Last year, the agency, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution,

based in Cologne, conducted 1,737 investigations into suspected treason or other intelligence activities. It arrested 56 suspected spies — 38 from the former East Germany and one each from Poland and Iran — and convicted 22.

The agency said it had opened investigations on more than 2,200 "traces," former East German agents mentioned in files inherited from the old Ministry for State Security.

These files have enabled the agency to catch agents it could not track down during the Cold War. So far, 972 have been identified through the files, the agency said, and the end is not yet in sight.

"The removal of the threat from world communism has not made the domestic security service superfluous," Interior Minister Manfred Kanther said.

Sounding like a man defending his agency's budget, which has remained roughly constant over the last two years despite staff cuts, one of his officials said, "The counterespionage division has never had so much work as it does today."

After the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, the federal office in Cologne was reduced from 2,500 people to about 2,200, but the reductions were suspended in 1992 as the threat of violence from rightist militants grew.

A spokesman said the counterespionage division, whose size has never been disclosed, had shrunk while the sections responsible for investigating militant groups had absorbed a greater share of the agency's \$139.4 million budget in recent years.

Markus Wolf, who headed the East German foreign intelligence service until 1986, has been on trial in Düsseldorf since May on charges of treason and bribery. Bonn's counterespionage is still worried about some of his legacies, particularly informants his agents tricked into thinking they were working for German industry or a "friendly" intelligence service.

One such case, of a German woman who worked for the U.S. military, was recruited by being misled into thinking she was actually supplying Dutch intelligence with information.

Her control officer went to work for the KGB after East Germany vanished, and she kept supplying him with information for the Dutch until she was stopped in the spring of 1992, after the Soviet Union had broken up.

The KGB was dismantled after the Soviet Union went out of existence at the end of 1991, but Russia now has four separate intelligence-gathering services, and judging by Bonn's experience, they are still up to many of the KGB's old tricks.

"Agents recruited and run under 'foreign colors' this way could be taken over by the KGB relatively simply," the German agency said.

Corrections

A report in some editions Monday inaccurately characterized the proposed merger of Viacom Inc. and Paramount Communications Inc., both of the United States. Viacom will acquire Paramount, as the headline said.

Helle Degen, the Danish minister for developmental aid, was misidentified as a man in some editions on Sept. 2.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines Cut Fares as Much as 45%

NEW YORK (AP) — Major airlines cut fares by as much as 45 percent Monday and dropped a \$20 round-trip price increase at least until Friday, the last day to buy the discounted tickets.

The steep discounts were offered as airlines tried to entice travelers into the air during the typically slow fall season. Discounts during the summer generally did not go higher than 35 percent because of high travel demand.

Northwest Airlines started the sale, placing ads in newspapers. Other airlines, including American, United and TWA, matched the sale. Delta and Continental were studying the discount, but said they would stay competitive with the new fares. On Friday, TWA announced plans to raise round-trip prices the next day. The increase was pulled down Monday, but TWA said the airline planned to reinstate the raise once the current sale ends.

Louis XIV's river is to be reconnected to freshen up the stagnant and smelly canals and ponds around the Versailles Palace. The water system was constructed in the 17th century and fed by 34 kilometers (20 miles) of artificial river linked by canals to ponds on nearby hills. This was diverted in 1977 for a housing development. Since then the Grand Canal, and ponds with neoclassical fountains, often not working, have been on a closed circuit with a shrinking water supply.

A motorist was killed in England when his car and trailer were blown off a flooded road in Dorset by gale-force winds Sunday, the police said. The bad weather swept across the Channel from western France where high winds sheared off some rooftops, uprooted trees, blocked roads and forced ships into port.

Demonstrators in Italy protesting unemployment blocked the main north-south highway Monday. Protesters also shut off the coastal highway near a key southern chemicals plant in Calabria where 333 laid-off employees of the state-owned Enichem company have been barricaded for the past week.

Two airlines suspended flights to Zagreb on Monday for "security reasons," airport officials said. Lufthansa and Austrian Airlines made the decision following threats by separatist Serbs to shell the Croatian airports of Zagreb, Pula and Rijeka in retaliation for a Croatian offensive. Swissair, however, decided to continue flights to Zagreb.

About 15,000 French farmers, fishermen and truck drivers will begin an indefinite blockade Wednesday of roads and rail lines leading to Paris to protest a farm-trade accord between the United States and the European Community, said Rural Coordination, a national French farm group.

(Reuters)

Andreotti Fights Immunity Given in U.S. to Mafia Informers

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has jolted Italian investigators by retaining a former State Department counsel, Abraham D. Sofaer, to argue his case to the United States that it should lift the immunity of two Mafia turncoats who asserted that he was linked to the Mafia.

Mr. Andreotti, who is under investigation here on charges of Mafia association, has denied having any ties to organized crime.

In retaining Mr. Sofaer, the former prime minister is seeking the reversal of immunity for two informers, Mariano Manoina and Tommaso Buscetta, whose testimony in U.S. courts in return for a guarantee against prosecution has led to many convictions of organized crime figures.

The case against Mr. Andreotti is partly based on the informers' allegations that he was the Mafia's political point man and may have ordered the killing in 1979 of an Italian reporter.

In a paper circulated in Washington in recent days, Mr. Sofaer in effect accused the U.S. Justice Department of being party to a campaign to discredit Mr. Andreotti. He ridiculed the testimony given by the Mafia informers and demanded that Mr. Andreotti's lawyers be given an opportunity to interrogate them.

Italian leaders have responded to the move by reaffirming their confidence in anti-Mafia investigators. Justice Minister Giovanni Conso

expressed his backing for the magistrates, and President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said in a speech near Vicenza that they had the "right to feel our full faith."

In Palermo, Giancarlo Caselli, a leading anti-Mafia investigator, said Mr. Sofaer's paper seemed to be part of an effort to "isolate and strip of legitimacy" the Italian magistrates. Investigators interpreted the role of Mr. Sofaer, who was general counsel of the State Department in the Reagan and Bush administrations, as a campaign by Mr. Andreotti to seek political favors from the United States.

Earlier this year the testimony of Mr. Manoina and Mr. Buscetta led Parliament to lift Mr. Andreotti's parliamentary immunity so he could face investigation.

Mr. Andreotti's move has unsettled the Italian leadership, which is worried about any development that could embolden the Mafia. The nervousness appears to arise in part from a chain of recent bombings in Italy that have killed 10 people and wounded dozens.

The case has also drawn attention because of warnings that the United States might subtly intervene to protect Italian political

leaders, who have been among Washington's most loyal European allies in the postwar period.

Earlier this year, Mr. Sofaer was hired to represent the Libyan government in cases stemming from the bombing of a Pan Am jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988. Mr. Sofaer withdrew after criticism from the press and the State Department.

Mr. Burr's other films included: "Ruthless," "The Adventures of Don Juan," "Key to the City," "Meet Danny Wilson," "Tuzan and the She-Devil," "You're Never Too Young," "Tomorrow Never Comes."

Werner Niefer, 65, Ex-Daimler-Benz Executive

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Werner Niefer, 65, who retired as vice chairman of Daimler-Benz in May, died Sunday in Stuttgart from problems related to lung surgery.

Mr. Niefer was vice chairman of Daimler-Benz during the first years of its transformation from a traditional automotive company to the diversified transportation and technology giant that is Germany's biggest corporation.

A lifelong employee who joined Daimler-Benz as an apprentice, Mr. Niefer rose to become head of automobile production in 1987 and chairman of the company's core Mercedes-Benz operations in 1989.

Mr. Burr returned to the courtroom in 1985 for a two-hour movie "Perry Mason." It was the highest rated TV movie that year, prompting periodic reruns each season. In all, he made 26 of the Perry Mason films.

Mr. Burr, who was born in Canada, arrived in Hollywood in 1946 after World War II service. He made his film debut in "San Quentin." He worked steadily, often as the villain because of his formidable presence and sad, threatening eyes.

Among his memorable roles: as the prosecutor of Montgomery Clift in "A Place in the Sun"; the stalker of Natalie Wood in "A Cry in the Night"; and the murderer Mr. Stewart sees from his apartment in "Rear Window."

Raymond Burr, of 'Perry Mason' and 'Ironside,' Dies at 76

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Raymond Burr, 76, the portly actor who menaced James Stewart in "Rear Window" and became a courtroom hero in the long-running "Perry Mason" TV series, died of cancer Sunday in Northern California.

Mr. Burr died at his vineyard and farm in the Sonoma County community of Dry Creek, California.

In mid-August, Mr. Burr completed location work in Denver for his last Perry Mason TV film, "The Case of the Killer Kiss," reporting to the set at 4 A.M. despite his illness.

Besides his role as the murder-solving lawyer, Mr. Burr starred as a crusty detective confined to a wheelchair in the series "Ironside," which ran from 1967 to 1975. Toward the end of his life, his illness forced him to use a wheelchair.

"Perry Mason" became television's most successful lawyer series, appearing weekly for nine seasons from 1957 to 1966. The formula was always the same. Aided by an investigator Paul Drake (William Hopper), and his secretary, Della Street (Barbara Hale), Mason ferreted out the truth and foiled the prosecutor, Hamilton Burger (William Talman), at trial's end, often with a dramatic courtroom confession from the real culprit.

Mr. Burr returned to the courtroom in 1985 for a two-hour movie "Perry Mason." It was the highest rated TV movie that year, prompting periodic reruns each season. In all, he made 26 of the Perry Mason films.

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Among his memorable roles: as the prosecutor of Montgomery Clift in "A Place in the Sun"; the stalker of Natalie Wood in "A Cry in the Night"; and the murderer Mr. Stewart sees from his apartment in "Rear Window."

Mr. Burr's other films included: "Ruthless," "The Adventures of Don Juan," "Key to the City," "Meet Danny Wilson," "Tuzan and the She-Devil," "You're Never Too Young," "Tomorrow Never Comes."

Werner Niefer, 65, Ex-Daimler-Benz Executive

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Werner Niefer, 65, who retired as vice chairman of Daimler-Benz in May, died Sunday in Stuttgart from problems related to lung surgery.

Mr. Niefer was vice chairman of Daimler-Benz during the first years of its transformation from a traditional automotive company to the diversified transportation and technology giant that is Germany's biggest corporation.

A lifelong employee who joined Daimler-Benz as an apprentice, Mr. Niefer rose to become head of automobile production in 1987 and chairman of the company's core Mercedes-Benz operations in 1989.

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STATESIDE / A NEW PATH TO HEALTH

Doctors 'Are Not Going to Like' Change, They Say

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton's proposed overhaul of the health care system goes far beyond simply ensuring access to health care for all Americans, doctors across the country said in interviews. It would reshape the practice of medicine, they asserted, changing aspects that do not need to be changed.

The doctors acknowledged that

the Clinton plan would take health care down a path it had already begun, with more and more doctors joining health maintenance organizations and giving up the freedom, as well as the long hours, of practicing alone. In addition, the administration's plan would give consumers the option of consulting any doctor, in what is known as a fee-for-service system.

But Dr. James Todd, the execu-

utive vice president of the American Medical Association, said many doctors were concerned that the plan was biased toward the managed care of health maintenance organizations.

"Doctors are not going to like this," he said. "A lot of physicians are perfectly happy in HMOs, and a lot of patients are very happy. But doctors and patients are going to resent being forced into pigeonholes. Our concern is to maintain

those doctor-patient relationships."

The medical association, he added, is "concerned that in the process of reforming the delivery system, we are going to destroy the quality."

His concerns were echoed by others, even those doctors whom the administration has said would benefit most: primary-care doctors, among them internists, family practitioners and pediatricians, because of an emphasis on basic and preventive services.

"Things are going to change very dramatically," said Dr. Henry W. Murray, who is chief of infectious diseases at Cornell Medical College in New York. "This will be a boon to a large number of people who do not have good access, but it will magnify the loosening bonds between doctors and patients."

Dr. Keith L. Black, a neurosurgeon who is head of the brain tumor program at the University of California in Los Angeles, said the developers of the Clinton plan had "gone well beyond trying to insure the 40 million uninsured."

"They've developed a plan that totally revamps the health care system with a large amount of government intervention," he said.

Dr. Devra Marcus, an internist in private practice in Washington, said that reading the details of the plan had been upsetting. "Doctors are, in a bizarre way, grieving," she said. "We feel very sad that what we think is a wonderful institution will be fossilized."

Dr. Stephen Brenner, an internist in private practice in New Haven, Connecticut, expressed similar sentiments. "We're all going to start to play a game that hasn't been invented yet, and nobody knows the rules," he said. "But it's not a game, unfortunately."

The doctors said they were wary of forcing doctors and patients into health maintenance organizations, restricting patients' choices of doctors and limiting their access to specialists in an age when medicine has become increasingly sophisticated and complex.

Although the plan says that people could, for a price, continue to see private doctors, most doctors said they would be forced out of private practice by the way the plan was structured.

Dr. Campbell G. Stalker, a surgeon in Richmond, Virginia, asked: "How can the one-man, two-man practice negotiate with vast consumer groups? They couldn't offer the right price, and they couldn't cope with the volume."

Dr. D. Keith Crossen of Rich-

mond, who followed his father into a family medical practice, said: "I don't think the consumer knows what's about to hit him in the face. Under these plans, people are driven like cattle from doctor to doctor."

The doctors said they agreed with the idea of cost efficiency. But some questioned whether health maintenance organizations would be as cost effective as the plan imagines.

They said that many such plans had kept costs down by excluding the elderly and indigent. Dr. Brenner, who has some patients in health maintenance groups, said the groups had asked him for the health histories of prospective patients before deciding whether to accept them.

And some doctors said they thought patient care would suffer under the new plan. "I'm nervous that people who are not well grounded in what the day-to-day practice of medicine is like will be making administrative and bureaucratic decisions that are not compatible with good medical care if all they see is the dollar sign," Dr. Brenner said.

POLITICAL NOTES

Lean Long-Distance Government

WASHINGTON — Live television call-in shows can be treacherous. But everything was going smoothly for Al from Washington until Dennis from Los Angeles called in.

"In light of government cuts, Mr. Vice President, why is it that the president maintains one office and you maintain five, including one down in Tennessee?" Dennis asked Al Gore last week on the NBC morning news program, "Today."

Mr. Gore, who had been preening a bit as he publicized his well-received plan to "reinvent" government, was pulled up short at this image of himself as an office hog.

"The reason is that thousands and thousands of people in my home state come and ask for help cutting through the red tape and getting answers out of government," he said of his Tennessee office, skipping over his cache of offices on Capitol Hill, in the Old Executive Office Building and in the West Wing of the White House.

What Mr. Gore did not say was that the Tennessee office was nothing more than a park of the vice president.

While President Bill Clinton and Mr. Gore want credit for being leaner, meaner Democrats, they must take care not to be outpaced by their changes — or "Gorbacheved," as Republicans put it.

What if people take the vice president at his word, that "with modern communications, it doesn't matter that much where a person's desk

is," and suggest that Mr. Gore go back to Tennessee and keep in touch by beeper? (N77)

Cranston, Dole and War of Words

WASHINGTON — Alan Cranston, a former Democratic senator from California, has taken up pen and paper, and his swings at an old foe, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, have drawn some counterpunches.

Writing in Rolling Stone magazine, Mr. Cranston called Mr. Dole "Senator Gridlock" and the "prince of legislative darkness," saying that his fierce partisanship "spells big trouble in the Senate" for President Bill Clinton.

"The good news is that Dole isn't president," he said. "The bad news is that nobody's told him."

In a statement, Mr. Dole called the article "fiction," noting that he had supported Mr. Clinton on the North American Free Trade Agreement, Russian aid and many nominations. He said that he felt "sorry" for Mr. Cranston, who "left the Senate in disgrace" after serving as "a highly partisan liberal Democrat." (L47)

Quote/Unquote

Attorney General Janet Reno: "Just keep on doing and saying what you believe is right. Don't pussyfoot, don't equivocate, don't talk out of both sides of your mouth." (AP)

Away From Politics



Maria Lavender/The Associated Press

MAKING MIAMI SAFER — Governor Lawton Chiles of Florida putting on a bulletproof vest before touring an area where tourists have been attacked, and in some cases killed. He vowed to step up security and seek \$4 million in federal aid to help fund those who prey on tourists.

• Residents of the flood-ravaged town of Valmeyer, Illinois, have voted to move the town to higher ground just to the east, said Mayor Dennis Knobloch. Of 239 ballots tabulated in the town of 900 people, 66 percent approved of moving.

• More than half of prisoner deaths in Northeastern states in 1991 were caused by AIDS, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report. Nationally, 28 percent of the 1,863 state prisoners who died in custody died of AIDS. In New Jersey 69 percent of the inmate deaths were AIDS-related, as were 66 percent in New York, 44 percent in Florida, 33

percent in Maryland and 30 percent in North Carolina and Massachusetts, the bureau said.

• A hurricane gusting at up to 125 mph (200 kph) hit Mexico's Pacific coast, but weakened into a tropical storm as it moved northeast across the mainland.

• A man charged with killing a state trooper during a neighborhood dispute hanged himself in his jail cell in Harrisville, West Virginia, the police said. The suspect, Dennis Ferguson, 68, apparently used a torn bed sheet to kill himself. He had been held without bail while awaiting trial Oct. 25 on one count of aggravated murder. AP, UPI

Slaying Puts Aristide Return in Question

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The slaying of Antoine Izmerly, an outspoken ally of Haiti's exiled president, has raised fears here about whether President Jean-Bertrand Aristide will be able to return and resume his office as planned in October.

Dante Caputo, the United Nations special envoy, appeared confident that Father Aristide would be coming back. "I don't have any doubts," he said. "I know the situation is difficult, but they will not stop us. We are not going to be stopped by killers."

Mr. Caputo had linked the Port-au-Prince police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Michel François, to gunmen involved in violence against supporters of Father Aristide, but in a telephone interview he refused to comment on those remarks.

In a Reuters report Mr. Caputo was quoted as saying that the killers had acted with the complicity of certain officers, "mainly Colonel François," but had not necessarily been soldiers or police officers.

Witnesses described the plainclothes bandits who shot Mr. Izmerly and who beat people outside the office of Mayor Evans Paul last

week as auxiliary police officers, known here as "attachés."

Under an agreement mediated by the United Nations between Father Aristide and Lieutenant Colonel Raoul Cedras, the army chief, who overthrew him almost two years ago, the popular priest is to return to power and the commander in chief is to step down.

All the same, after weeks of violent and increasingly overt human rights abuses, the death of Mr. Izmerly, a wealthy financial supporter of Father Aristide's, has cast a shadow over preparations for the president's return, which is scheduled for Oct. 30.

Mr. Izmerly was gunned down Saturday at Sacré-Coeur Church in the capital just after attending a Mass he had organized in memory of the victims of a massacre at Father Aristide's parish five years ago.

For some people, the killing was the turning point. "The situation makes it doubtful," said one man, who, like almost everybody who spoke, refused to give his name for fear of reprisals. "Aristide can't come back. They'll shoot him, too."

A young student added: "My

sense of optimism has changed to doubt."

An elderly woman said she supported Father Aristide in his landslide 1990 general election victory and hoped he would return. But getting the military authorities to relinquish their grip and the advantages they have amassed over two years in power will not be easy, she added.

"The army simply does not want democracy," she said.

Convincing the army and the police that it is in their best interests to give up the fight is the problem now facing diplomats and the two-week-old government of Prime Minister Robert Malval.

Mr. Malval and his cabinet met

Saturday night with General Cedras and Colonel François and reportedly told them to disarm the hundreds of police auxiliaries who are thought to be responsible for the recent violence.

Mr. Caputo was to return to New York on Sunday but stayed in the country to continue meetings with those involved in the crisis.

The first of hundreds of technical advisers who will help professionalize the military and the police started to arrive in Haiti last week in an effort to control the violence.

Officials close to the cabinet said Mr. Malval, at a meeting with diplomats Saturday evening, stressed the need for strong international backing for his new government.

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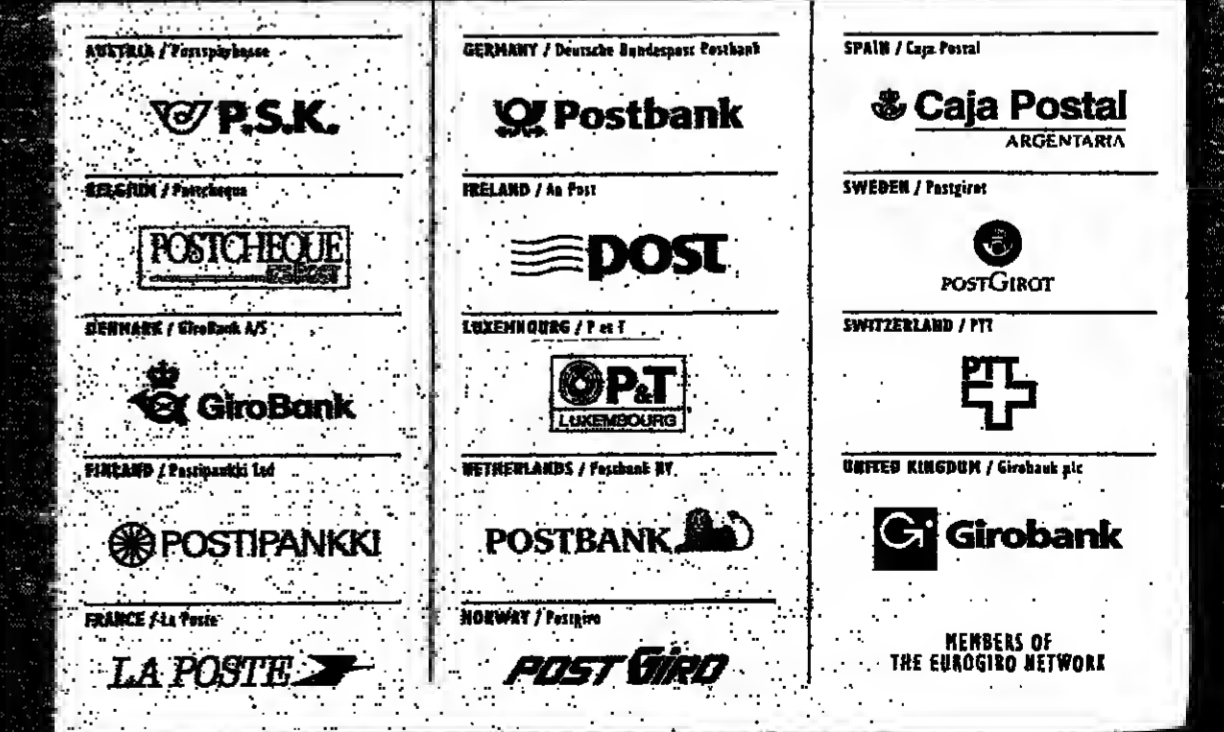
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SHALOM, SALAAM, PEACE / ADDING TO THE AGENDA

'Enough of Blood and Tears'

The Associated Press
Following are excerpts from statements by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and President Bill Clinton at the White House ceremony Monday.

Prime Minister Rabin

We have come from Jerusalem, the ancient and eternal capital of the Jewish people. We have come from an anguished and grieving land. We have come from a people, a home, a family that has not known a single year, not a single month, in which mothers have not wept for their sons.

Let me say to you, the Palestinians, we are destined to live together on the same soil in the same land.

We, the soldiers who have returned from battles stained with blood; we who have seen our relatives and friends killed before our eyes; we who have attended their funerals and cannot look into the eyes of their parents; we who have come from a land where parents bury their children; we who have fought against you, the Palestinians, we say to you today in a loud and clear voice, enough of blood and tears. Enough!

We are today giving peace a chance and saying again to you, enough. Let us pray that a day will come when we all will say farewell to the arms.

We wish to open a new chapter in the sad book of our lives together, a chapter of mutual respect, of good neighborliness, of mutual respect, of understanding. We hope to embark on a new era in the history of the Middle East.



Paul S. Schindler/Agence France-Press

Mr. Arafat

My people are hoping that this agreement which we are signing today marks the beginning of the end of a chapter of pain and suffering which has lasted throughout this century.

My people are hoping that this agreement which we are signing today will usher in an age of peace, co-existence and equal rights.

Now, as we stand on the threshold of this new historic era, let me address the people of Israel and their leaders, with whom we are meeting today for the first time, and let me assure them that the difficult decision we reached together was one that required great and exceptional courage.

We will need more courage and determination to continue the course of building coexistence and peace between us. This is possible and it will happen with mutual determination and with the effort that will be made with all parties on all the tracks to establish the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace.

Our people do not consider that exercising the right to self-determination could violate the rights of their neighbors or infringe on their security.

Rather, putting an end to their feelings of being wronged and of having suffered an historic injustice is the strongest guarantee to achieve coexistence and openness between our two peoples and future generations.

Our two peoples are awaiting today this historic hope, and they want to give peace a real chance. Such a shift will give us an opportunity to embark upon the process of economic, social and cultural growth and development, and we hope that international participation in that process will be extensive as it can be.

President Clinton

Throughout this century, bitterness between the Palestinian and Jewish people has robbed the entire region of its resources, its potential and too many of its sons and daughters. The land has been so drenched in warfare and hatred that conflicting claims of history etched so deeply in the souls of the combatants there that many believe the past would always be the upper hand.

Now the efforts of all who have labored before us bring us to this moment, a moment when we dare to pledge what for so seemed difficult even to

imagine: that the security of the Israeli people will be reconciled with the hopes of the Palestinian people, and there will be more security and more hope for all.

Today, the leadership of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization will sign a declaration of principles on interim Palestinian self-government. It charts a course toward reconciliation between two peoples who have both known the bitterness of exile.

Now both pledge to put old sorrows and antagonisms behind them and to work for a shared future, shaped by the values of the Torah, the Koran and the Bible.

Let us salute also today the government of Norway for its remarkable role in currying this agreement. But of all — above all — let us today pay tribute to the leaders who had the courage to lead their people toward peace, away from the scars of battle, the wounds and the losses of the past, toward a brighter tomorrow.

There was a time when the traffic of ideas and commerce and pilgrims flowed uninterrupted among the cities of the fertile crescent. In Spain, in the Middle East, Muslims and Jews once worked together to write brilliant chapters in the history of literature and science. All this can come to pass again.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, I pledge the active support of the United States of America to the difficult work that lies ahead. The United States is committed to ensuring that the people who are affected by this agreement will be made more secure by it, and to leading the world in marshaling the resources necessary to implement the difficult details that will make real the principles to which you commit yourselves today.

For too long, the young of the Middle East have been caught in a web of hatred out of their own making. For too long, they have been taught from the chronicles of war. Now, we can give them the chance to know the season of peace.

For them, we must realize the prophecy of Isaiah, that the cry violence shall no more be heard in your land, nor rack nor ruin within your borders.

The children of Abraham, the descendants of Isaac and Ishmael, have embarked together on a bold journey. Together, today, with all our hearts and all our souls, we bid them Shalom, Salaam, Peace.

An 'Optimistic' Jordan Discloses Its Peace Plan

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Senior Jordanian officials for the first time have outlined the basis of planned negotiations with Israel in a detailed agenda that has been approved by both countries.

The agenda is the first step toward the establishment of diplomatic relations and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, according to a draft of the document.

The final document, which will not be made public until Tuesday but bears a close resemblance to the draft, senior government officials say, will be formally accepted by the Israelis and the Jordanians after the White House meeting between Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Jordanian officials said that the country's delegation to Mideast peace talks in Washington would not sign any document with Israeli officials. They did say that the Jordanian delegation might be allowed to initial the agenda with their Israeli counterparts.

The agenda calls for a series of agreements on water resources, boundary disputes, the plight of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, and the dismantling of weapons of mass destruction.

Jordanian officials said they were "optimistic" about resolving the outstanding issues, but cautioned that it would take two or three years to bring about peace between the two neighboring countries.

Any actual peace treaty, they said, would be signed only after the Palestinians had complete sovereignty over the territory they controlled in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordanian officials said the most difficult dispute facing the two countries was the repatriation of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

"The toughest issue will be the status of the refugees," Jowad Anani, the minister of state for the prime minister's office, said.

But Jordanian officials insist that they cannot be expected to continue to absorb the cost of housing and maintaining such a huge refugee population. They say that any bilateral agreement must contain some solution to the problem, especially for the million or so Palestinians and their descendants who left homes inside Israel after the 1948 war.

There are other difficult issues that must be resolved by the Israelis and Jordanians, including the Dimona nuclear power plant near the Jordanian border, the refusal to allow

Jordanian exports into the occupied territories, the allocation of scarce water resources and the final demarcation of the common frontier.

"There are two or three security dimensions," Mr. Anani said. "We have to prevent infiltration across the border, discuss the positioning of troops and not intervene in each other's business. Jordan will also raise a very thorny issue as far as Israel is concerned, and that is the Dimona nuclear reactor, which is near the Jordanian border. We do not want another Chernobyl."

The Jordanians say the Israelis, however, insist that the reactor is part of Israel's defense program, established to counter a threat from countries that have advanced nuclear weapons programs, like Iraq and Iran.

The issue of water is especially important to Jordan. The country of 4 million has a water shortage and has had to introduce rationing. But Jordanian officials involved in the talks said they believed that the Israelis appeared ready to accept Jordanian demands.

Finally, the Jordanians say they will call on Israel to allow them to export Jordanian products to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Jordan, under Israeli law, has been unable to export into the occupied territories.

2 Sides Put Aside Historical Enmity In Reaching Accord

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Throughout the 46-year Israeli-Arab conflict, history has been a powerful presence and an obstacle to peace.

Each side has used millennia-old myth to buttress its arguments in the modern struggle.

Jews see themselves as heirs of a heritage that traces back to Abraham through his son Isaac.

Palestinian Muslims, who occupy the same land where ancient Canaanites once smote ancient Israelites, trace their lineage to Abraham through another son, Ishmael.

Palestinians living in Lebanon and Jordan or farther afield can still produce the deeds and keys to the houses, shops and factories that they or their families abandoned in Jaffa and other towns or villages that now belong to Israel.

United Nations Resolution 181 of November 1947 partitioned Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states and placed Jerusalem under international protection.

Israel accepted the plan. The Arabs rejected it and attacked the fledgling state of Israel the day following its creation on May 14, 1948. The war and the Jewish victory provoked the departure of 700,000 Arabs, leading to the creation of the vast refugee camps that still exist in Gaza, Jordan and Lebanon.

A second wave of Palestinians was swept into what Mr. Clinton called "the bitterness of exile" after the Six-Day War in June 1967, when Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights.

History is equally dogmatic for the Israelis. Religious fundamentalists argue that more than 100,000 Israeli settlers on the West Bank are not occupying Arab land but reclaiming a biblical birthright called Judea and Samaria. When President Anwar Sadat of Egypt made his courageous and lonely trip to the Israeli Knesset, or parliament, in 1977, he had to listen as Prime Minister Menachem Begin evoked the biblical story of David and Goliath.

For all these historical undercurrents, the Arab-Israeli conflict is mostly a product of this century. Jews fleeing Russian pogroms began arriving in Palestine, then a province of the Ottoman Empire, in the 1880s, and the Zionist leader, Theodor Herzl envisaged for the Jewish people "a home in Palestine secured by public law."

After World War I, when Britain took over Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, Arabs still made up 92 percent of the population of what is now Israel and the

West Bank. The 1917 Balfour Declaration, which promised the Jewish people the home evoked by Mr. Herzl, was followed by an increasingly large Jewish immigration that surged after World War II as survivors of the Holocaust streamed into Palestine.

United Nations Resolution 181 of November 1947 partitioned Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states and placed Jerusalem under international protection.

Israel accepted the plan. The Arabs rejected it and attacked the fledgling state of Israel the day following its creation on May 14, 1948. The war and the Jewish victory provoked the departure of 700,000 Arabs, leading to the creation of the vast refugee camps that still exist in Gaza, Jordan and Lebanon.

A second wave of Palestinians was swept into what Mr. Clinton called "the bitterness of exile" after the Six-Day War in June 1967, when Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights.

Egypt and Syria sought to regain the lost ground by attacking Israel in the Yom Kippur War of October 1973 but were driven back.

President Sadat's trip to Jerusalem set in motion a peace process that brought about the return of the captured Sinai. The Camp David agreement signed in Washington in 1978 contained the framework for the accord signed in Washington on Monday.

But the other Arab states and the Palestinians rejected the Camp David agreement, for which Mr. Sadat paid with his life in 1981.

When Palestinian youths launched their *intifada*, or uprising, to shake off military rule in December 1988, and Israel replied with overwhelming military force, critics both in Israel and abroad began asking which was now David, and which Goliath.

But Israel's election in June last year of a government pledged to pursue peace led, via Oslo, to the White House lawn.

The Timetable for Peace

The Declaration of Principles on Palestinian self-rule signed Monday in Washington envisages a 10-month timetable leading into elections for a Palestinian Council.

The Council will run the West Bank and Gaza Strip for an interim period of five years, during which Israel and the Palestinians will negotiate a permanent peace settlement.

Israel and the Palestinians are immediately to start negotiating details of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The declaration officially enters into force Oct. 18 and the timetable then unfolds as follows:

- Immediately:
 - Authority transferred from the Israeli military government and civil administration to "authorized Palestinian" in five spheres: education and culture, health, social welfare, direct taxation, and tourism.
 - Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee formed.
 - Israeli-Palestinian Economic Cooperation Committee established to work on: water, electricity, energy, finance, transport and communications including the port of Gaza, trade, industry, labor relations, training, environmental protection, and the media; an internationally supported economic development program for the West Bank and Gaza and a regional economic development program.
 - Jordan and Egypt invited to join Continuing Committee to develop procedures for admission of Palestinian displaced from West Bank and Gaza in 1967 and measures to prevent "disruption and disorder."
- Dec. 13, 1993:
 - Israel and Palestinians sign agreement on Israel withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and detailed arrangements established for Palestinian control of the two areas.
 - Israeli military forces immediately withdrawn from Gaza and Jericho.
 - Five-year interim period of Palestinian self-rule officially begins.
- Jan. 10, 1994:
 - Israel and Palestinians agree to complete withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.
- July 13, 1994:
 - Israel and Palestinians agree to complete withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.
 - Interim Agreement reached by that will specify the Council's structure and powers, including its executive and legislative authority, arrangements for transfer of authority to the Council, and details of independent judicial organs.
 - Palestinians with East Jerusalem will be able to vote and participate in the elections.
 - Israeli military forces, already withdrawn from Gaza and Jericho, will redeploy outside populated areas in the rest of the West Bank by the eve of the elections at the latest. Israeli forces will remain responsible for the security of Israeli settlers.
 - Israeli military government withdrawn and civil administration dissolved.
- Dec. 15, 1994:
 - Israel and Palestinians agree to complete withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.
- Dec. 13, 1994:
 - Permanent settlement talks begin.

Condemn Violence, Clinton Tells Arafat

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has called on Yasser Arafat to condemn attacks by militant Islamic Palestinians. Such condemnation would show that the Palestine Liberation Organization is genuinely committed to carrying out the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord, the president said.

"They have committed," Mr. Clinton said of the PLO in response to a question about attacks in the occupied Gaza Strip and in Israel.

"Mr. Arafat has said that he is not only renouncing violence," he added, "but he is going to condemn violence and, at least in those areas which would be under the government of the Palestinians, take the responsibility" for halting violence.

In an expansive, upbeat interview in the Oval Office the day before the signing of the agreement between Israel and the PLO, the president voiced his hope that the ceremony on Monday would emphasize to Arabs and Israelis the strong U.S. commitment to helping make the accord work, while showing Americans that U.S. involvement abroad can change the world in positive ways.

But on two other foreign problem areas, Somalia and Bosnia, Mr. Clinton sounded notes of caution. On Somalia, he said the United States hoped other United Nations members would send the replacements long expected for the U.S. troops on the ground. He added that if U.S. troops were to be deployed in Bosnia, "there ought to be a limit as to how long we or anyone else would be there before someone else comes forward."

The signing ceremony began an active two-week period in which the president will articulate and push his agenda for foreign trade, economic development and world peace, subjects he wove together throughout the interview.

He brided at suggestions that he was lukewarm about the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would gradually eliminate Canadian, Mexican and U.S. tariffs. He said he would actively fight for it.

"Imagine where we would be today on NAFTA, or on many other things, if that budget had not been passed," Mr. Clinton said.

"We had to move on that first," he said. "In 30 days, I don't think you will hear many say I am lukewarm about NAFTA."

Mr. Clinton is also pushing to get the long-stalled multinational trade negotiations — the so-called Uruguay Round — moving again, despite new demands from France that impact the talks.

He said he would oppose reopening discussions over a U.S.-European Community agricultural accord, as France had recently requested. "You run the risk of having to do the Uruguay Round without agriculture if you reopen that agreement," Mr. Clinton said.

Shots Are Fired At Saudi Palace, 2 Are Injured

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — A gunman described as deranged attacked the palace of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in Jidda on Monday and injured two people before he was captured, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency did not say whether the king, who spends at least half of the year in that port city on the Red Sea, was at the palace when the attack occurred at 2:30 P.M.

The press agency, quoting a Saudi security source, said, "It became clear on examining the attacker that he was in an unnatural condition."

It said the man had driven quickly through a gate of the palace as another car was leaving the courtyard. The report said he had then sped toward the main door, got out and started shooting in the direction of the door, seriously injuring one of the guards.

The attack was the first reported on a royal target in Saudi Arabia since the assassination of King Fahd's elder brother, King Faisal, in March 1975.

SCENE: Symbols Abound at White House Ceremony

Continued from Page 1

terrorists. That was the theme of the speakers as they briefly addressed the audience of 3,000 seated on folding chairs and applauding the sentiments of these leaders, especially the Israelis who were surrendering land with fewer guarantees than most outsiders had ever thought possible.

Hidden from the ceremony by the White House gates, protesters — angry black-hatted Jews and equally irate Arab activists — denounced the peace accord as a dangerous betrayal and promised new rounds of bloodshed.

One by one, four officials sat at the table to sign the book-like document: the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres; then Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian who negotiated its terms during secret meetings in Norway; then Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, and finally

by Andrei V. Kosyrev, foreign minister of Russia, the official co-sponsor along with Washington of the peace process.

For the White House planners of the ceremony, it was a tactical way of saying that Mr. Arafat has a reputation for sometimes walking away from commitments made in his name.

In broader practical terms, the White House offered its prestigious setting in hope of helping the Israeli government and the PLO leadership. To ensure that they were not excluded from the ceremony, European and some Arab governments late last week firmed up their promises of financial help to both sides.

To reassure his followers that he had not succumbed to the charms of becoming a prime minister, Mr. Arafat wore the uniform and Arab headdress associated with the guerrilla war he launched in 1968.

It will still take time for a Palestinian state to emerge — a fact signaled by the absence of any flags at the White House signing.

The Israeli leaders rejected White House suggestions of a state banquet on Monday night, saying that they needed to return home promptly to promote support for the accord.

This meant that Israeli leaders met Monday afternoon with President Bill Clinton, who joined the Israelis in shunning any bilateral talks with Mr. Arafat — a way to underscore Israel's unique stature in the United States and the intimacy of Israeli leaders with their American counterparts.

But Mr. Arafat got what he needed, too, on his first trip to Washington after being barred for more than a decade from setting foot in the United States. With the other side out of town, Mr. Arafat was scheduled for extensive exposure in U.S. media.

the case of Mr. Arafat, he said, because the PLO has "a rather unusual decision-making structure" that puts a premium on the leader's authority. It was a tactical way of saying that Mr. Arafat has a reputation for sometimes walking away from commitments made in his name.

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For investment information, read THE MONEY REPORT every Sunday in the FT.



Among the guests at the White House ceremony Monday were Leah Rabin, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Jimmy Carter and George Bush.

ACCORD: Israel and PLO Sign Pact as Clinton Hails 'Brave Gamble'

Continued from Page 1

committed to act as a go-between in crucial Israeli-Syrian discussions.

The day's shattered precedents and rich symbols seemed nearly overwhelming. Because the PLO is not a sovereign state like Israel, no flags flew on the White House lawn, as they had in 1979 when the Camp David accords were signed by Menachem Begin of Israel and Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Nor did Mr. Clinton formally receive Mr. Arafat in the Oval Office, as he did Mr. Rabin. The United States has recognized a "dialogue" with the PLO, but has not formally recognized it.

But the very presence in Washington of Mr. Arafat, wearing his trademark black-and-white keffiyah and olive dress uniform, amazed many. The PLO leader smiled frequently and initiated the handshakes with Mr. Rabin; the former Israeli general was characteristically stoic throughout.

Mr. Rabin's remarks emphasized the need to honor the dead martyrs of war and terrorism by creating real peace. Mr. Arafat stressed the need for economic development and for adher-

ence to principles of human rights and democracy.

In addition to publicly committing Israel and the PLO to progress in their future talks on a permanent peace, the ceremony elevated the United States to a new level of assistance as an underwriter of the process.

"I pledge the active support of the United States of America to the difficult task that lies ahead," Mr. Clinton said. Later, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher declared that "this Israeli-Palestinian agreement cannot be permitted to fail."

More dramatically, the signing placed Mr. Arafat on a stage that he had never previously been able to mount. Suddenly, he enjoyed equal footing with Israel's leaders and a handshake with the president of the United States at the White House.

Monday, containing 17 articles, four annexes, and several attached understandings, is an interim road map providing a route toward what all hope will be a permanent peace agreement.

The document, called a Declaration of Principles, sets forth in some specifics and some generalities that Israel will, during an interim five-year period, withdraw its military forces from the Gaza Strip and from populated areas of the West Bank — initially from the city of Jericho — and turn over to the Palestinians limited control over their own affairs.

At the morning ceremony, by prior arrangement, the Declaration of Principles was signed by Mr. Peres and Mr. Abbas, the PLO Executive Committee member who undertook the secret negotiations with Israeli officials in Norway that led to the agreement.

The accord was also signed by Mr. Christopher and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kosyrev, representing the official co-sponsor of ongoing Middle East peace talks. In a telling symbol of the end of the Cold War, the new dawn in the Middle East, it was Mr. Kosyrev who stood with the Israeli leaders on the podium and Mr. Christopher who stood with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Abbas.

Nevertheless, the long document signed

For Mrs. Arafat, New Role And 'Great Responsibilities'

NEW YORK — Soha Arafat, wife of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, said Monday that she was ready to assume her new responsibilities beside her husband as an agreement between Israel and the PLO was signed in Washington.

In an interview from the Arafat home in Tunis, broadcast by CNN, Mrs. Arafat, 29, appeared relaxed and smiling. "People from all over the world will come to our new homeland and we will do a great job, I hope," she said.

"I have to assume great responsibilities," she added. "I have to be there when we go to our homeland next to my people."

Mrs. Arafat said she would work for international support for Palestinians "to compensate for these very, very long years of suffering."

Mrs. Arafat, a Christian born in the West Bank, married Mr. Arafat, 64, last year. She said one of her responsibilities would be to provide health care for those who had suffered in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We have to take health care of them, because we have invalids from the *intifada*," she said.

She gave viewers a short tour of her home and showed photographs of Mr. Arafat as a young man, including shots of him as a 25-year-old civil engineering student on a trip to China.

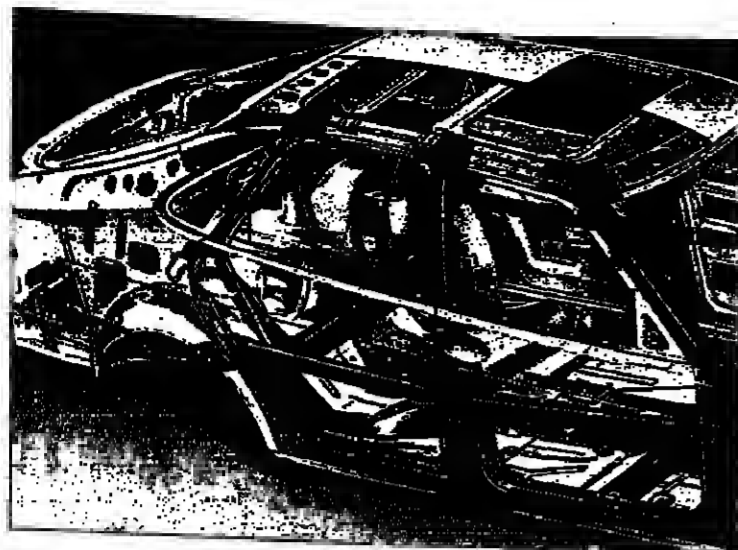
Handwritten Arabic text: *السلامة للجميع*

Handwritten number: 010

Handwritten word: VERIFY

Handwritten text: STARTING...

Handwritten word: MOVING



Passengers are protected in a steel safety cage.

The new Saab 900's door handle is intentionally-recessed to reduce wind-noise. With your palm up or down it offers a firm grip. Well appreciated in bad weather or emergencies.

The front was hit at 56 kph.
Designed to crumple, it absorbs and distributes collision forces. The driver-protection system includes seat-belt with pretensioning, airbag, collapsible steering column and our patented A-pillar/front sill connection, reducing leg injury risk by helping to deflect the front wheel from intruding into the cabin during an offset frontal collision.

The rear was struck at 48 kph. Our new Saab 'Safeseat' concept features a unique new steel beam assembly, offering all three occupants three-point

team has worked beyond test-track and laboratory, analysing real-life road accident data. The car bristles with safety features which apply in all markets, not only where legislation demands.

FINALLY, AN UNUSUAL SAFETY ENDORSEMENT.

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THE NEW 900. VERY STRONG. VERY SAFE. VERY SAAB.

Totally practical and thoroughly considered, since every Saab design solution is influenced by considerations of Active and Passive Safety.

STARTING WITH 'ACTIVE' SAFETY.

Active Safety? Avoiding accidents in the first place. We match our chassis resonance to that of the human body with prompt and precise signals. (Germany's authoritative "Auto, Motor und Sport" magazine: "...a high level of performance and comfort owing to a sporty and comfortable chassis".)

The driver receives an uninterrupted flow of vital signals enabling corrective or compensative action.

Perhaps explaining the uncanny feeling of security and harmony that accompany even your initial drive.

By increasing chassis rigidity, we have improved handling and driving behaviour consistently across all speeds and loading conditions increasing the car's predictability, an advantage that could be decisive for accident avoidance.

MOVING TO 'PASSIVE' SAFETY.

Over one hundred prototypes were deliberately crashed. A three-way collision simulated effects of a multiple accident.

inertia seat belts and individual head restraints*. The lower seatframe also acts as a cross-member reinforcing side-protection (the rear seat backrest can be optionally equipped with two foldable child seats).

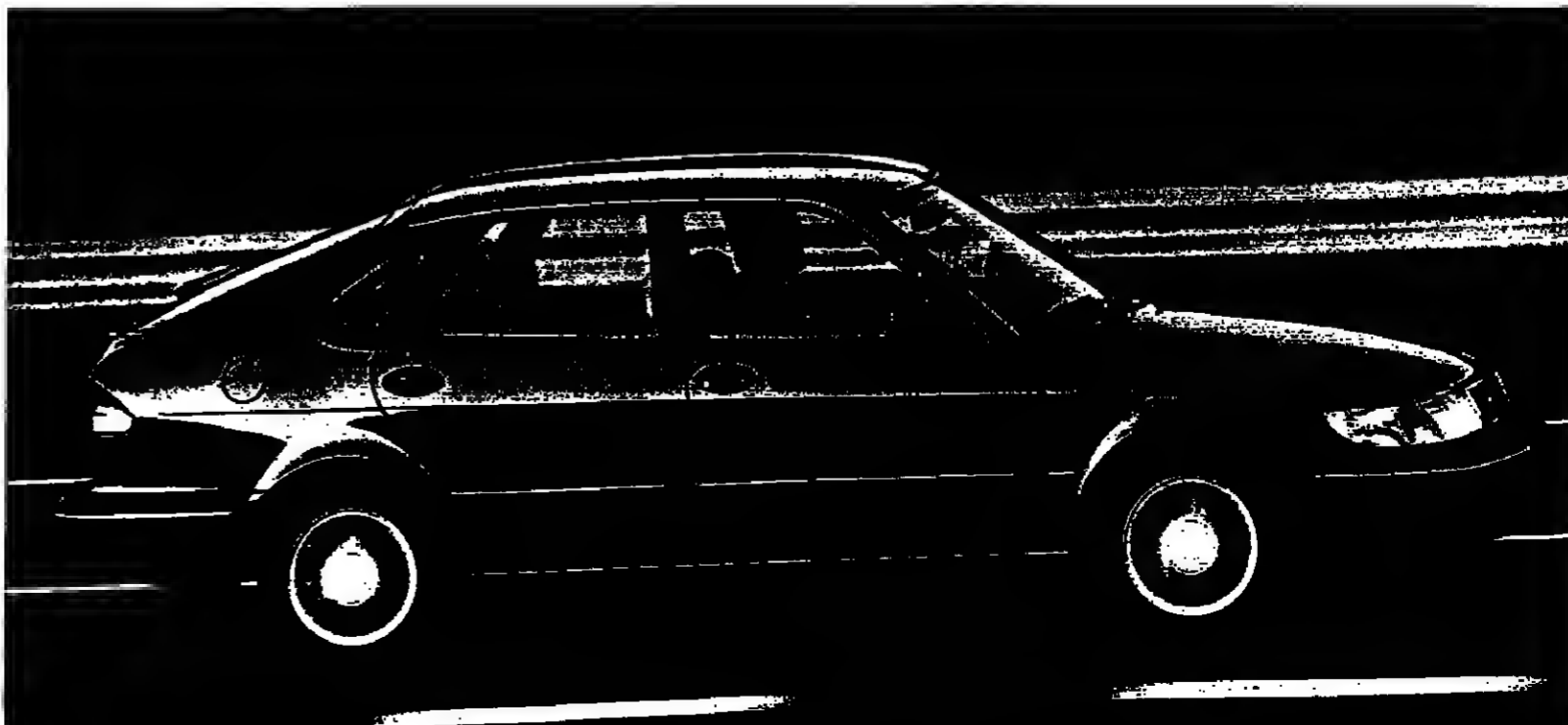
It was rammed in the side at 54 kph. All doors are packed with shock-absorbent foam. The side-protection-system deforms defensively while absorbing collision force. Occupants are housed in a reinforced steel safety cage that deflects high-speed collision forces. Result? A battered new 900 with safety cage intact. Passengers would have been shaken, but *alive*. For 25 years, our safety engineering

car. Based on the identical design philosophy, our tests indicate that the new 900 is equally as safe. Other insurers agree, endorsing the new 900's safety and stability by, in most cases, reducing premiums below other cars in its class. Very sensible. Very satisfying. And very Saab.

THE NEW 900. VERY SAAB.



*Centre head restraint is an option
Specifications and standard equipment may vary by market. Consult your nearest Saab retailer.



Engine choice: 2.5 V6 (170 bhp), 2.0 Turbo (185 bhp), 2.3i (150 bhp), 2.0i (133 bhp)
For further information, test drive or the International/Diplomat Sales Program call Saab Information Service +44-71-240-3033 or fax a copy of your business card to +44-71-240-6033.

Plan
Condemn Violence.
Clinton Tells Arab

A Sweep Nets 150 in Punjab India Police Seeking Bombers Who Killed 8

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
NEW DELHI — The police arrested about 150 people in Punjab on Monday while searching for guerrillas who planted a car bomb that killed eight people in central New Delhi.

Three terrorist groups in Punjab, a state bordering the capital, have said they planted the bomb that exploded Saturday outside the youth wing of the governing Congress (I) Party.

The attack, which occurred near Parliament, was apparently aimed

at the president of the Youth Congress, Maninder Singh Bitta, who has been targeted by Sikh extremists from Punjab twice before. Mr. Bitta still walks with crutches because a terrorist attack last year destroyed one of his ankles.

Mr. Bitta, a Sikh who served as a police informer in the 1980s, later joined the Congress Party and emerged as one of its most vocal opponents of Punjab's war of independence.

India's police and soldiers have defeated many guerrilla groups in

Punjab, but they are still seeking some of their leaders and skirmishing nearly every day with terrorists. At least 17,000 people have been killed during the 10-year insurgency.

On Monday, the police gunned down seven suspected militants in several confrontations around the state.

The Khalistan Liberation Force, the Khalistan Commando Force, and the Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan — terrorist groups that Punjab police had claimed to have wiped out — took responsibility for the bombing, newspapers said Monday.

The groups are among a dozen that have been fighting in Punjab for an independent state of Khalistan for Sikhs, who form 2 percent of the 880 million people in predominantly Hindu India.

A prominent opposition Sikh politician, Jagdev Singh Talwandi, said that the explosion, set off in a high-security zone near Parliament, indicated that "terrorism was very much alive."

"Terrorism has now spilled into other parts of the country," Mr. Talwandi said.

The police also have offered a 500,000 rupee (\$16,000) reward for information about the blast, which killed three of Mr. Bitta's bodyguards and five civilians, and injured at least 35 people.

The police also are looking for one of the injured who escaped from a hospital on Sunday, Dayal Singh, believed to be a cigarette vendor, may have been the person who pressed the remote control button that set off the two bombs in a car, newspapers said.

On Monday, squads of policemen and paramilitary soldiers raided suspected guerrilla hideouts across Punjab, arresting about 150 people, the press agency United News of India reported.

The police are looking for Kuldip Singh Keera and Navdeep Singh Khalsa, two militants who reportedly specialize in making car bombs, newspapers reported Monday.

Mr. Khalsa, a former teacher in an engineering college, assembled car bombs used in two previous attacks, according to the police.

(AP, AFP)



RAINING ON HIS PARADE — Emperor Akihito of Japan and Empress Michiko at the Cologne-Bonn airport Monday, where heavy rain started their arrival. At a banquet later, President Richard von Weizsäcker said that Germany and Japan must confront their wartime past. "Only if we accept it and take the lessons of history to heart can we hope to live up to the demands of the future," he said.

JAPAN: Some Say It Will 'Take a Sledgehammer' to Fix the Government

Continued from Page 1

His government has also said it will stimulate the flagging economy, which is threatening to slip back into recession after brief signs of a recovery; restructure the tax system; deregulate the economy; lower what are some of the world's highest consumer prices, and reduce the yawning trade surplus.

Although popular sentiment has traditionally had only slight impact on government policies, the Hosokawa government is drawing on the growing recognition that the benefits of Japan's extraordinary economic success have not been shared with consumers, who pay astronomical prices, live in relatively small homes that are long commutes from their workplaces and enjoy few amenities.

So the Keidanren responded with its own list of 30 regulations it proposed changing, from ending restrictions on department store hours to reducing the price of wheat and cutting electricity and gas rates.

For instance, only 47 percent of Japanese live in homes connected to sewage treatment plants, with the rest relying on septic tanks or other facilities.

In a recent government survey, a minuscule 4.8 percent of those queried said their lives had improved over the last year, and only 17.7 percent said they expected a better life in the future.

Despite the frailty of Mr. Hosokawa's coalition, his clean image and boldness in speaking out have earned him the highest approval ratings in the postwar era, about 70 percent, according to several newspaper opinion polls published on Wednesday.

Continued from Page 1

tration's agenda for opening Japanese markets.

"Kisei kawa," or deregulation, has become the latest buzzword. "It is perfectly acceptable to say things now that five years ago were not acceptable at all," said Karel Van Wolferen, a Dutch journalist whose influential book, "The Enigma of Japanese Power," argued that bureaucrats had long ago seized control of the policy-making apparatus from politicians.

One of the key tenets of the seven-party coalition government, for instance, is that politicians must retake the policy initiative back from the bureaucracy. There is even talk of giving the prime minister's office something it has never had, a large staff of independent policy experts.

Responding to the new mood, the prime minister and his cabinet have put forward a dizzying array of proposals. As his first priority, Mr. Hosokawa has promised to remake the discredited electoral system, creating a new kind of election district and tightening laws on political contributions.

But the list was quickly denounced as trivial.

"We cannot remove the impression that the ministries are loafing on the job by offering piecemeal proposals," snapped Kozo Uchida, an official of the Keidanren, a trade group that represents Japan's largest corporations.

Gun Battle Wounds 3 Americans In Somalia

The Associated Press

MOGADISHU, Somalia — United Nations troops battled Somali gunmen on the streets of Mogadishu for nearly three hours Monday, and a UN spokesman said that three U.S. soldiers were wounded.

U.S. Blackhawk and Cobra helicopters raked the area with long bursts of machine gun and cannon fire. Grenade explosions and the bursts of automatic weapons also could be heard almost constantly.

Reporters who managed to reach the UN headquarters via circuitous back roads found the gates of the heavily fortified compound closed and were unable to enter.

The battle apparently began when American and Malaysian soldiers came under fire as they were conducting a search for illegal weapons. The exchange of gunfire was sporadic at first, but quickly grew in intensity.

The battle appeared to be as fierce as the one Thursday when U.S. and Pakistani peacekeepers were ambushed as they were clearing roadblocks in another part of southern Mogadishu.

One Pakistani was killed and two Pakistanis and three Americans were wounded in that fighting.

UN officials called Thursday's battle the most significant in terms of numbers of attackers since 24 Pakistani peacekeepers were killed in ambushes on June 5.

It also was the first time that Somalis had willingly engaged heavily armored vehicles.

In that battle, Cobra gunships laid down withering fire to help the ground troops withdraw.

(AP, AFP)

BHOPAL: Aid Goes to 'Vultures'

Continued from Page 1

hour shift, and patients lie on the floors of hospital corridors for up to three days waiting for beds to become available. Medicines that are supposed to be given free to victims are often unavailable because hospital staffers sell them out the back door to local shopkeepers.

Government has poured \$75 million into relief programs ranging from construction of 12 hospitals to building 1,000 apartments for widows of victims.

The attack, which occurred near Parliament, was apparently aimed

at the president of the Youth Congress, Maninder Singh Bitta, who has been targeted by Sikh extremists from Punjab twice before. Mr. Bitta still walks with crutches because a terrorist attack last year destroyed one of his ankles.

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(AP, AFP)

While many of the problems of corruption, mismanagement and overtaxed facilities are widespread in the government, doctors, lawyers

and government officials say the amount of money involved in the relief programs and the suffering endured by more than half the residents of this city for almost a decade make this an exceptional case, even by Indian standards.

To drive through the streets of Old Bhopal, where the gas was most lethal, is to see a city reeling a nine-year-old tragedy every day. Hundreds of people line up each morning at dozens of government "identification centers" to apply for interim relief payments equivalent to \$6.45 a month. The payments, which began three years ago, are supposed to tide them over until the overbooked courts can hear their claims cases.

Although people continue to die every week from gas-related complications — medical authorities variously estimate the death toll now at anywhere from 4,000 to 14,000. A second generation of victims, children born since the accident whose parents were gas victims — is believed to be suffering, and in many cases dying, as a result of the 1984 disaster.

Union Carbide extricated itself from relief efforts in 1989 by agreeing to pay the Indian government \$470 million to be divided among victims and their families, a sum that outraged many Indians who charged that the American chemical company got away with paying only a fraction of what its liabilities would have been in an industrialized country.

"We feel we fulfilled our obligations in 1989," a Union Carbide spokesman said.

(AP, AFP)

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and government officials say the amount of money involved in the relief programs and the suffering endured by more than half the residents of this city for almost a decade make this an exceptional case, even by Indian standards.

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Rabin and Arafat Shared A Brief, Private Moment

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat spoke to each other at the White House about the hard work needed to make their peace accord succeed, President Bill Clinton said Monday.

"Before we came out, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat were alone in the Blue Room upstairs with me and we walked down together, when everyone else had left, and they had not spoken at the time of the reception," Mr. Clinton told Israel Television in an interview.

"But they looked at each other, really clearly in the eye, for the first time, and the prime minister said: 'You know we are going to have to work very hard to make this work.'"

"And Arafat said: 'I know, and I am prepared to do my part.'"

Mr. Clinton said that both men immediately exchanged about three sentences — "right to business, no pleasantries."

"I thought they were both quite serious," he said.

ARABS: Jubilation in Gaza Strip

Continued from Page 1

from abroad. "We are waiting for our government to tell us to throw away our Israeli identity cards and to take Palestinian cards," said Mohammed Masrouk, whose house in the Deir el Balah refugee camp was rocketed earlier this year by Israeli soldiers looking for fugitives. Now, the house has been rebuilt and so have his hopes.

"We expect to get Palestinian passports in the next few months," he said. "We think things will be better. The government will be Palestinian — our people."

The day began in Gaza with a general strike called by the militant Islamic groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Most of the shops were closed. Several mosques, strongholds of Hamas, flew black flags in a sign of protest but in general the Islamic opposition kept a low profile.

But the strike did not deter 14-year-old Ahmad Samouni from unfurling the Palestinian flag on the Gaza beachfront. His mother had sewn for him the red, green, black and white banner only Monday morning, giving one to each of his nine brothers.

From the Erez Checkpoint in the north to the Egyptian border in the south, Gaza was under the Palestinian flag today. Huge banners were furled from the rooftops of four-story villas. As schools let out, children put small flags on sticks and raced up and down the alleys.

The flags were potent symbols. For a long time, Israelis refused to recognize the existence of a Palestinian nation, and it was illegal to fly the Palestinian flag. Soldiers forced youths to take them down and to whitewash the flag when it was painted on walls. But on Monday in Gaza, a group of youths was freely painting a mammoth Palestinian flag on the side of the wall.

For all the celebrating, however, some things in Gaza have yet to change. Israeli Army patrols were still walking the streets with guns drawn. The Israelis still forbid Gazans from passing the army jeeps on the road. The Israelis still control access to the wharf, too, where every boat owner has to be licensed, and Israeli sets rules on how far they can fish in either direction and what color the boat should be painted.

But a couple of soldiers in the wharf checkpoint had the distinct

impression that all that would be changing soon.

"Next time I come back it will be without these clothes," said one soldier. His commander, who gave his name as Alon, looked down at the boats and commented: "After the peace, they can do anything they want. They asked me, and I told them it's O.K. to fly the flags. I told them to do anything they want."

Violent Lebanon Protest

Palestinian refugees living in countries neighboring Israel demonstrated against the peace accord, and in Lebanon security forces fired on protesters, killing 7 and wounding 41. The Associated Press reported.

About 500 supporters of the Iranian-backed militant group Hezbollah, or the Party of God, marched in Beirut in defiance of a government ban on demonstrations. They came under fire when they refused to disperse.

In rallies in Jordan and Syria, Palestinians tore up pictures of Mr. Arafat, burned Israeli flags, marched angrily through the streets and promised to wreck the PLO-Israeli peace.

But although the protests were strident, only a fraction of the region's hundreds of thousands of refugees participated. And elsewhere there were scenes of joy as Palestinians watched on television as Mr. Arafat shook the hand of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the White House lawn.

In southern Lebanon, some 200 Palestinians deported by Israel and awaiting repatriation raised black flags to protest the signing. Some retreated to their tents and wept.

Paris Home Of Arafat Kin Is Ransacked

Reuters

PARIS — Intruders ransacked the Paris homes of Yasser Arafat's mother-in-law and the former Palestine Liberation Organization representative to France over the weekend, the police said Monday.

There were two cases of theft and breaking-and-entering involving Palestinian personalities," a French police spokeswoman said.

Both residences were empty when the incidents occurred early Sunday. The police did not say what was stolen or whether they thought the attacks were linked to the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement.

The PLO's Paris office confirmed the incidents but said it had no further information.

DEATH NOTICE

The Mauch family would like to inform you that Mr. Wolfgang MAUCH died on September 10, 1993 following an automobile accident. The funeral will take place in Paris, on September 15, 1993. For any information please contact: Lotbars (1) 40 35 00 80 (1) 42 24 41 53.

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Yves Saint Laurent with his mother, Lucienne.

Lifting the Veil on YSL A Tell-All Biography Raises a Storm

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The first major biography of Yves Saint Laurent is generating controversy even before publication because of its warts-and-all portrait of the undisputed leader of his fashion generation.

The book, by Laurence Benaim, a fashion critic with *Le Monde* and *French Vogue*, is being given no official send-off or even recognition by the house of Saint Laurent for its publication on Wednesday. Yet it was presumed to have the official blessing of Pierre Bergé, the designer's partner and Svengali, and many of the close-knit YSL clan, including Catherine Deneuve, Paloma Picasso and the designer's mother, Lucienne, have cooperated.

Bergé's right-hand man, said Monday. "We did not commission it, but Laurence worked here two years in the archives. She has done a lot of research and has worked like a private detective. The problem is that she does not know the house from the inside."

Saint Laurent himself, opening up his Proust-inspired house in Deauville in the current issue of *Gala*, a French celebrity magazine,

The book reveals years of self abuse in a cycle of alcohol, cocaine and tranquilizers.

At the center of the storm are the details of personal life in a country that is not used to hard-hitting biography, since France is protected from invasive journalism by strict privacy laws.

"I know I have brought out an American-style biography," says Benaim, 31, author of "Yves Saint Laurent" (Editions Grasset). "I tried to find the *juste milieu* and I wanted to show how he fitted entirely in his era." Of her access to the courtesier, she says that she "saw him several times, but not a lot" and that most of her work was a "reconstitution" of events that span her own lifetime.

The biography is serious, intellectual and poetic, with many literary references, and is primarily devoted to Saint Laurent's work as a fashion artist. None of its revelations are vulgar or sensational, yet the sudden lifting of the seventh veil will shock those for whom the courtesier is a French institution.

The story — however delicately told and elegantly written — faces full square the homosexuality that Saint Laurent himself only discussed obliquely for the first time with his own father in 1985. It explores his relationship with his combustible and high profile partner Bergé ("the leading and most famous homosexual couple in the history of couture"). And it reveals, as the fashion world has long since known, years of self abuse in a cycle of "alcohol, cocaine and tranquilizers" by a tormented artist.

Here is Saint Laurent in white caftan living out a Thousand and One Nights fantasy in a perfumed garden; then held up later in the same Marrakech consuming two bottles of whisky a day. He careers drunkenly around Paris in his navy blue Volkswagen; he waits for injections of speed from "Madame Bee," as his design muse and acolyte Loulou de la Falaise dubs the dealer. He larks with partner-in-excess Betty Catroux on one of many detoxification cures, and grapples with recurring demons of depression.

Now that the intelligent and revealing book is in circulation, friends are asking whether this work should have been published while Saint Laurent is still around. Others claim that the reclusive courtesier has not cooperated fully with Benaim and deliberately distanced himself — or was made to do so.

The word is out in Paris that Bergé himself is unhappy with what he describes as "vanity fair sensationalism" written by a "journalist" as opposed to a "writer" and not on a "high cultural level."

"He doesn't like the book at all and he doesn't want to make any comment," Christophe Girard,

says of Benaim: "This journalist knows me well, has written lots of articles on my collections and collaborated in various works about me. She was the person most authorized for this book."

In a fashion world where biography and vanity publishing are the norm, Saint Laurent has at least a biography and an author worthy of his dominant position in 20th-century fashion — even if Benaim loftily dismisses any competition and intimates that the cooling of Saint Laurent's friendship with Karl Lagerfeld was due to a personal spat over a male friend, rather than professional rivalry.

Thirty-five years of collections (starting with his first collection for Dior in 1958) unfold in a flutter of purple prose and chiffon. Each is admirably anchored in the culture and events of its time, from the duff-coated crowd in the 1950s at the private view of Bernard Buffet (Bergé's first enthusiasm) to the financial takeover of the house in 1992.

"I took the work collection by collection trying to get at the man through his work," says Benaim, who makes much of the violent, turbulent use of color in 1976 in express a period of torment when Saint Laurent spiraled out of control and Bergé felt the bone they had shared.

In the cast of characters appearing as in a Victor Hugo novel, the most vivid are Lucienne Mathieu Saint Laurent (the original family name) and the uninitiated, eccentric, androgynous, hippie-de-luxe Loulou de la Falaise, who should one day tell the story of the divine madness of the 1960s and 1970s in her own words.

The key to Saint Laurent seems to be his relationship with his mother, whom we first see bringing up the young Yves and his two younger sisters surrounded by a circle of colonial friends in Oran, Algeria. She has opened her heart to Benaim and with it the sky blue albums into which she stuck laid-

back every newspaper clipping, photograph and letter from the time that the extraordinary talent was recognized in 1954 in a public competition and by Michel de Brunhoff, then editor of *Vogue*.

Sometimes she is unintentionally revealing, as when she says that she does not want to bother her son and will just put through a call to his majordomo of 33 years to ask "how is Moujik?" (Saint Laurent's constant canine companion).

Just once, in 1992, Lucienne Saint Laurent turned from soothing background supporter to liars protesting her cub when she denounced Bergé's investment in a young fashion protégé — a story that caused a minor scandal at the time.

The book shows that the relationship between mother and son is psychologically complex, with overtones of Greek tragedy. "Her feather seemed like a dagger," said Saint Laurent as he watched his behatted mother walk away round the corner when they were separated for the first time.

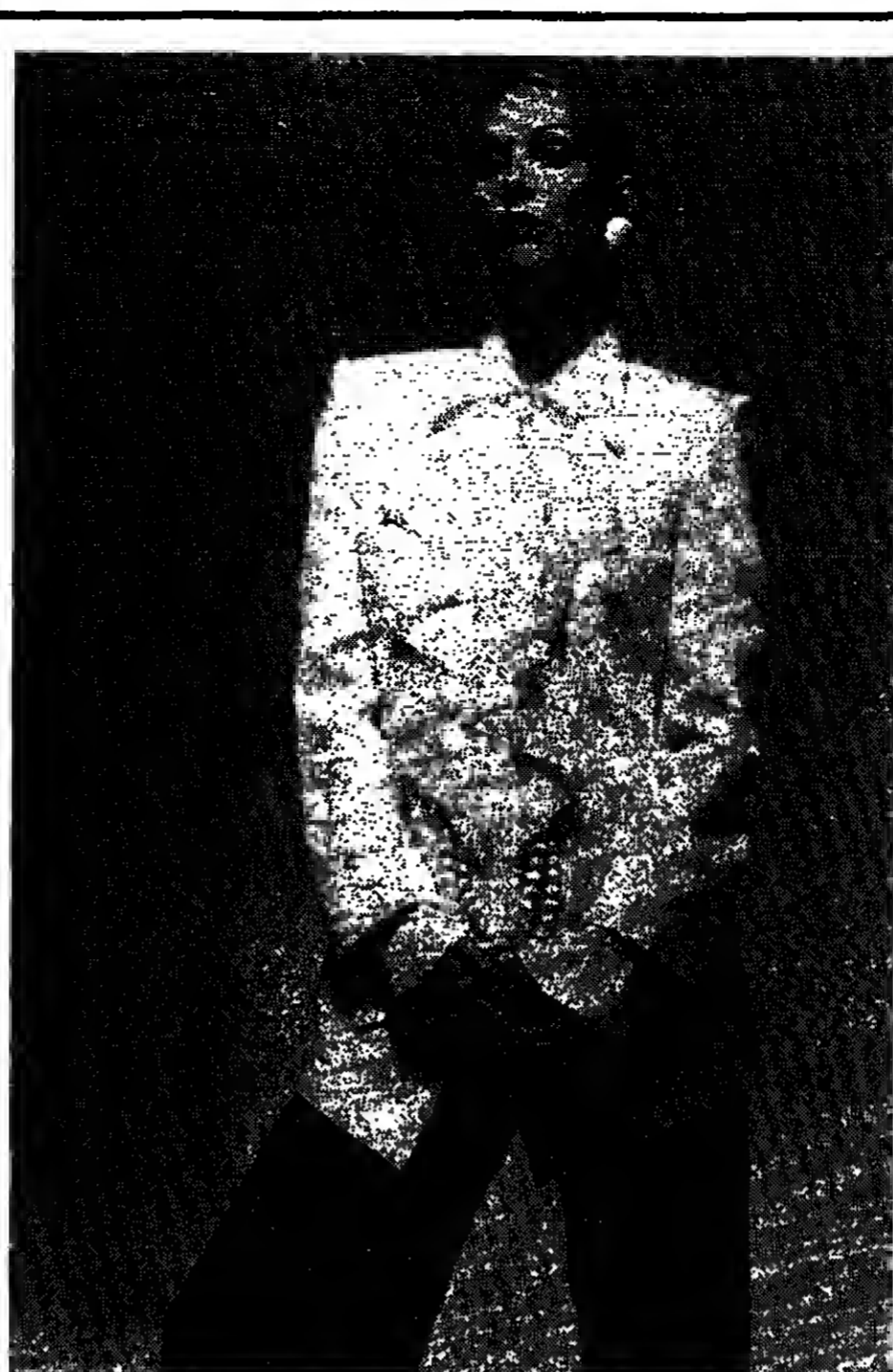
Here is Lucienne Saint Laurent, round emerald eyes matched by jewels heaped on her by her millionaire son, responding to Benaim's question about what she thinks "gives her son most pleasure."

"Oh, that I be *coquette*," she replies, without irony and in all innocence. That she, spy in her '70s living in an apartment surrounded with chocolates in gold wrappers spilling out of bonbonnières, should play for her son the role of the eternal coquette.

In spite of its rich detail in more than 400 pages and 100 interviews, including very close friends, Saint Laurent remains an enigma and that leaves a vacuum at the center of the book. The point of an artist's biography should be to explain how the personal was absorbed into the art and to reveal the working of a creative mind. For that you need a drink deep at the primary source. Benaim quotes her subject mostly from existing clippings and films, with a face-to-face interview published separately at the end of the book and dated March 1993. In that, the courtesier discusses briefly but poignantly the anguish of being singled out as different and "martyred" in his school years, and his relationships with his mother and father.

Saint Laurent has said that for a woman to retain her charms she must also retain her mystery. Benaim, the biographer would echo that, saying that some of the things she was told seemed too intimate to include.

"I did this project with passion, and it wasn't easy," she says. "I was almost in a state of love. I never got to the end and that is what fascinates me. For me there is always a mystery. I thought that I would explain everything. But in the end the man escapes."



From Celine, a white wool crepe jacket.

Long and Short Of Spring Look

Early Shows Translate Trends
For the Bewildered Customer

PARIS — Are hems long or short? Colors sweet or sour? What's new? How, when or where could anyone wear that? All the consumer confusion about changing fashion is admirably answered as the first flowering of Spring 1994 breaks bud — in advance of the October ready-to-wear collections. The shows are remarkable not for new ideas, but for their ability to absorb what is going on and present it in a comprehensible way in a baffled buyer or shopper.

Celine's show Thursday took a point of view — at least for daytime. It opened with light crepe coats flowing in the lower calf over pants. That line — an elongated sleeveless vest or coat — becomes the new season's jacket, solving all the thorny hemline problems as you choose what to layer it with. Soft pastel colors — pink, green, yellow, apricot and mint green — dispelled any drabness associated with attenuated lines. And the use of fluid crepes, silvery washed silks and graphic black and white knits gave softness without ever looking limp.

Since commercial collections always cover every option, the much-too-long show also included short dresses, split at the hem like vertical blinds, and back-to-the-1970s bared midriff tops. The best of the evening wear just echoed the daytime lines, making the long coats in floaty fabrics or layering tunics over wide chiffon pants. It came over as a collection to put women's minds at rest — and get them to take their wallets out.

Sonia Rykiel's Inscriptions is a secondary line — less expensive and with less scalpel-sharp fashion than the main line. Since knits are hot, this is again Rykiel's moment, with layers of white ribbing knit or brief black cropped sweaters, including some in open-work crochet. Separate pieces creating elongated effects included long jackets over narrow pants, some in mixes of spots and stripes, or dresses layered at tunics over long skirts.

The return of the dress is an important message. The new dress is pulled on like a T-shirt and worn much the same way with other contemporary pieces in the wardrobe. Rykiel's sheer professionalism turned fashion transparency into wearable clothes, as knit and chiffon were banded together for a mix of see-through and opaque skirts and tops at night. Other summer evening looks included those familiar ethnic gypsies.

At a time when sober monochromatic clothes are the young mood, Leonard is above fashion. Its herbaceous border of pattern and print shoots up perennially, never quite the same. The prints this season focused on Japan (where Leonard is a best-seller) with Kyoto cherry blossom and a flutter of butterflies for neat suits or playful shorts. The scarf print might already have had its big fashion moment, but Leonard's were well done. Other prints featured tropical fruit, orchids and bright abstract flowers. Among this luxuriant garden, a group of slim-line evening dresses in capesino silk jersey with a touch of delicate pattern added a welcome note of sophistication for the spring.

— SUZY MENKES

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Lithuania Shows the Way

The Pope has come and the Red Army has gone — two reasons for jubilation in Lithuania. Thanks to the quiet determination of the Lithuanians themselves, and to some timely help from their Nordic neighbors, a half century of Soviet occupation has ended.

By stirring nationalist passions in Russia, Baltic resentment against Russian civilians has slowed the troops' exit. Many Russians who settled in the Baltics decades ago have married natives and learned the local language. Some who retired there after serving in the Red Army or the KGB still seem too much like colonizers for the natives to accept them.

Congressional Oversight

The U.S. Senate, anxious but not hostile, did well to join the process of making policy on Somalia. Many Americans wonder if President Bill Clinton has not gone too far beyond the concrete Bush mission of humanitarian relief into open-ended nation building.

rhetorical looseness by some administration spokesmen, and you have a situation that could use a steady congressional hand. In fact, the whole Somalia intervention is unsustainable unless its goals are made clearer and more modest and its costs and risks are better assessed.

Still Waiting for That Pill

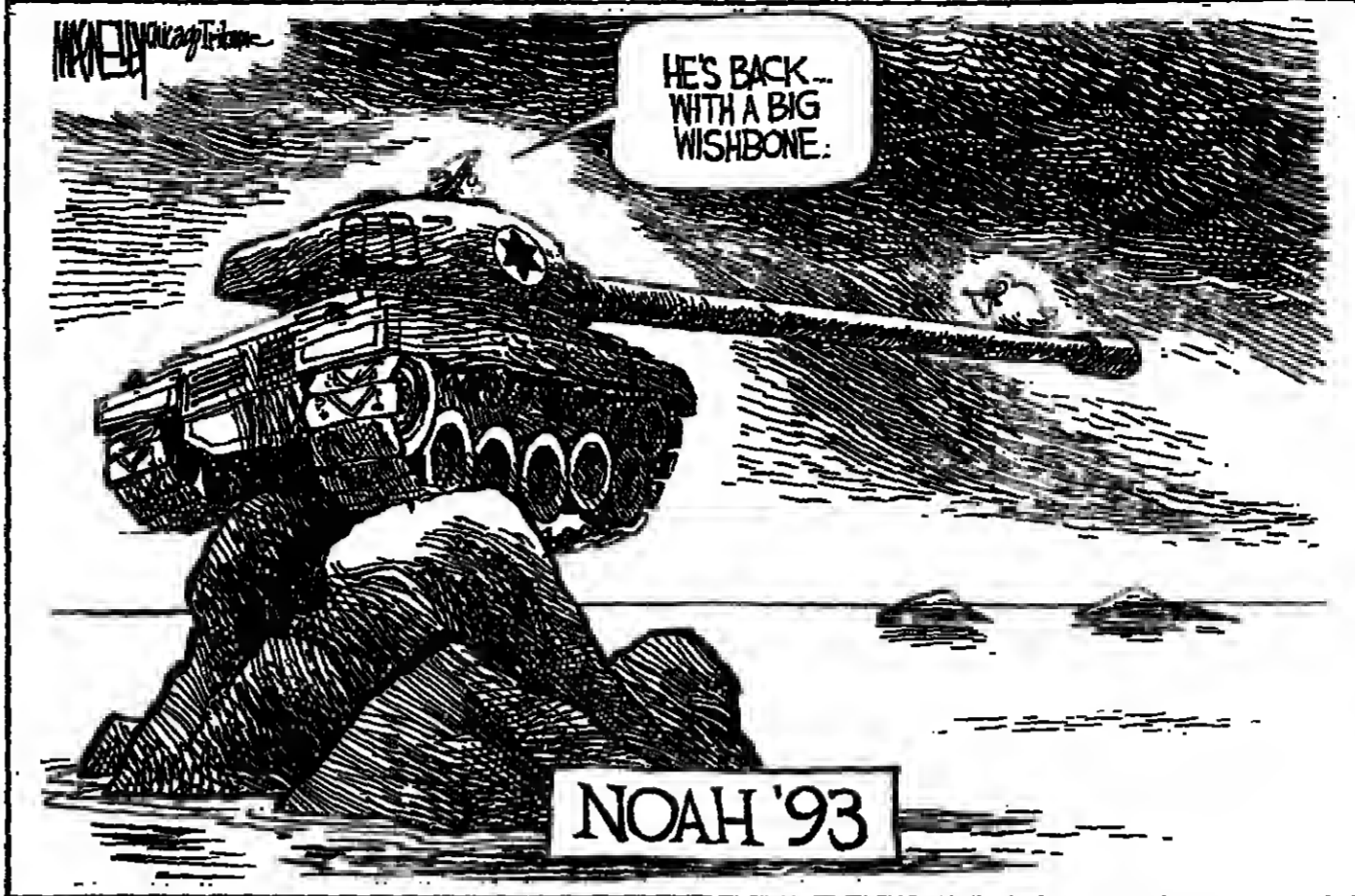
RU-486, the French-manufactured "abortion pill" which should be available in America in about two years, has been used safely by thousands of Europeans. Furthermore, the fact that it can be administered in a physician's office and not in a clinic vulnerable to blockades and bullets permits the procedure to be what it should be: a very private decision between a woman and her doctor.

ican boycott of their other pharmaceuticals. That the most prominent supporters of anti-abortion activists were two successive presidents only strengthened the companies' unity. But with a pro-choice president in the White House, Roussel finally agreed on a contract with a research group that will attempt to win federal approval for RU-486 as an abortifacient and find an American manufacturer and distributor.

Other Comment

Sihanouk and Cambodia Peace A Ribbon Instead of Effort Many foreign observers believe that Prince Norodom Sihanouk alone has the charisma and credibility to hold Cambodia together while something approaching democratic legitimacy is established. Foreign observers don't get to vote. The Constituent Assembly is meeting to decide the monarchy question before Sihanouk arrives Wednesday, the day the assembly formally assumes power from the UN.

The red ribbon [worn to show solidarity with AIDS sufferers] is the perfect logo for the American social cancer of the 1990s, political correctness. It is the perfect sight-bite, not in its intellectual tyranny or annoying smugness, but in its distillation of life's complexity and inevitable pain into an illusion of caring. It circumvents life's requirement of real effort.



If the People Believe in Taking This Risk of Peace

WASHINGTON — What does President Bill Clinton think of the muttering on the right in Israel that when Likud comes back into power, this Monday's agreement with the PLO would be abandoned?

By William Safire Peres] credit for the work he did... And secondly this is psychological. This has got to be still a difficult thing in Israel. So I'm not troubled.

raid "helped set the conditions to which this agreement could occur." I think the replacement of George Bush with a president dismissed to pressure Israel helped push Mr. Arafat into direct negotiations.

Compromisers Can Have What Absolutists Cannot

NEW YORK — In Tel Aviv years ago, I visited Shabtai Tevet, the Israeli historian and biographer of David Ben-Gurion. We talked about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. I said I thought the two sides had mutual interests that should make peace possible.

By Anthony Lewis There would be no Israel if earlier Zionist leaders had not been willing to take half a loaf, as Amos Oz indicated. The UN plan for partition of Palestine was resisted by the absolutists of the Herut Party (now the dominant element in the right Likud). David Ben-Gurion accepted the plan, and Israel was born.

force, forever. On those terms there can be no peace. The risks are great. Opponents on both sides are armed and angry. But I do not think the ultras will win the political argument. Peace has too great a momentum when it becomes a reality for the grasping.

NAFTA: The Whip's Bolt Should Cost Him His Job

WASHINGTON — When the House majority whip, David Bonior, announced that he would use his high office to urge his Democratic colleagues to vote against the North American Free Trade Agreement, he drove one more nail into the coffin of majority party leadership in the U.S. government.

By Lloyd N. Cutler ed the measure and persuaded most of their colleagues to outvote a solid Republican opposition. But on NAFTA, Mr. Bonior has publicly defected, and Speaker Tom Foley has acknowledged that the House leadership is deeply divided.

If so, what was the point of electing a Democratic president and Democratic majorities to begin with? If congressional leaders are unwilling or unable to deploy their majorities to carry out the party program, we voters may fairly ask whether they are worthy of the trust they sought and received.

Cambodia Belongs In ASEAN

By Kavi Chongkittavorn PHNOM PENH — After more than two decades of civil war, Cambodia will soon have a government that embraces liberal democratic values and a free market system. To strengthen the country's often tense ties to its neighbors, the government should join the Association of South East Asian Nations.

The writer is Southeast Asian editor for the Bangkok newspaper The Nation. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Case for Vietnam, Too

FOR YEARS the glue that kept ASEAN together was its opposition to Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia. Almost everything else was put aside until Vietnamese troops had left.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Paris Expels 2 PARIS — The Minister of the Interior has issued a decree of expulsion against two foreigners — Herr Szwey, an Austro-Hungarian, living at 4 rue de l'École de Médecine, and M. Dolmer, a Swiss, living at 3 boulevard St. Michel. The motive for the expulsion is that they have no visible means of subsistence. The decree was notified to them yesterday morning. Eight days' grace has been accorded them.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for various offices: Paris, New York, London, and other international locations.

سكوا من الأصل

OPINION

Put Morality and Humanity Into the Economic Policies

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The underlying issue is moral in today's debate over economic policy and tariff reductions. It is a moral decision to treat wage levels and employment as neutral factors in the functioning of the marketplace. It is equally a moral decision when a government intervenes in the market to protect wages or create jobs.

History shows high growth occurring both in protected and in open economies. The United States was a high-tariff country until after World War II. Britain became the dominant world industrial power in the 19th and early 20th centuries behind a protectionist system of imperial preference. Protectionism, on the other hand, is generally held to have worsened, if not caused, the Great Depression of the 1930s.

What harm may we inflict in the short term to do hypothetical good in the long term?

means to ends that must be defined in terms of social and political values. The critic might also say that if in today's circumstances national competitiveness is to be sought through lowering wages and increasing unemployment, with accompanying human suffering, this is a moral choice as well as an economic one.

The director of information at GATT, David Woods, said recently, in answer to an earlier column of mine: "If companies need to cut their wages to meet the competition, it may be that they are uncompetitive. It may also mean that they are in the wrong business."

Are IBM, GM, Boeing, Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz and virtually all of America's airlines in the wrong business? They all recently have had to make huge cuts in labor force. The Japanese Labor Ministry has just announced that Japanese industry needs to cut as many as 1.7 million jobs. Are the Japanese in the wrong businesses?



A European Image of Asia That Serves No One Well

By Robert Elegant

LIEGE, Belgium — In a recent demonstration in this industrial city, a labor leader declared that Britain was "taking unfair advantage by refusing to enforce the same minimum wages and working conditions agreed on by the rest of the European Community."

the damage done to the country's environment in its rush to riches. Yet to the Belgian labor leader and many other Europeans, Taiwan means only one thing: a country that profits unfairly by exporting goods made by underpaid labor.

MEANWHILE toward East Asia that is common among Europeans. It is a compound of ignorance, prejudice, fear and envy. For Taiwan is one of the great success stories of our time. By hard work, entrepreneurial daring and keen assessment of markets, a state that a few decades ago appeared doomed to poverty has become the world's biggest holder of foreign exchange. It has moved from an authoritarian system toward representative government, while slowly repairing

Such denigration applies not only to Taiwan but to all the resurgent nations of East Asia, even Japan. From Ireland to the Aegean and the Urals, the common European attitude toward Asians is firmly grounded in ignorance, racism and fear of the unknown — as well as the salaciousness that has made European men major clients of the sex industry in Thailand, the Philippines and now Vietnam.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hopes for Mideast Peace: Toward a Wider Vision

Regarding "Mideast: A Triumph of Realism and Self-Interest, Not Idealism" (Opinion, Sept. 8) by Abba Eban:

It was refreshing to read Abba Eban's analysis of the Israeli-Palestinian accord. It is clear that a sea change is occurring in the Middle East when a former Israeli foreign minister concedes the futility of military rule and advocates land for peace.

Let the Yugoslavs Vote

With negotiations between the parties involved in the ex-Yugoslavia drama again in an impasse, one wonders whether a totally different approach could offer a glimmer of hope.

EL HASSAN BIN TALAL, Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Amman.

Security Council Criteria

Regarding "India and the UN" (Letters, Aug. 26):

Martin Salgado is entitled to his opinion that India's becoming a member of the UN Security Council is a "laughable" notion. But I would apply the same word to his arguments.

Keelhaul the Cook

Regarding "Blondie" (Comics, Aug. 25): Dagwood's musical chef should stick to short-order cooking. He states that the first number he'll play on his tuba is "Anchors Away."

The writer, a novelist and former Asia correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and Newsweek, divides his time between Europe and Asia. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

SUMMER OF FEAR

By T. Jefferson Parker. 359 pages. St. Martin's. \$19.95

Reviewed by George P. Pelecanos

IN the middle of an unusually hot California summer, a serial killer who calls himself the Midnight Eye is terrorizing the hill community of Laguna Beach.

Calmly walking into unlocked houses, leaving behind horribly disfigured human and animal corpses, the killer has thrown a jolt of sweat-soaked nightmare into the Orange County Dream.

On one of those typically sweltering nights, Russ Monroe sits in his car outside the house of a former lover, Amber Mae, and contemplates going inside.

By all accounts, Monroe, an ex-cop turned crime writer, should not be marked at the house at all.

He's parked now and deeply in love with his wife, Isabelle. But Isabelle is suffering from an inoperable brain tumor, wheelchair-bound and rapidly deteriorating.

Despair, desire and alcohol have brought Monroe to Amber's house. And so he goes through the door.

Once inside, he finds the unrecognizable body of a woman in Amber's bed, a victim of the Midnight Eye, a fact he surmises from a blood-written message on the bedroom wall.

Monroe unwisely leaves the crime scene; upon his return, the body is gone, the evidence virtually wiped clean.

It's a perfect noir setup, and one that the author T. Jefferson Parker handles with authority, in this new novel, "Summer of Fear."

Monroe eventually finds the body, stuffed in his own garage freezer. It's clear that he's being framed by someone close to him, though the reasons for that are vague.

The suspects include Martin Parish, an unstable, brooding cop and Amber's former husband; Eric Wald, a vain, self-promoting and brilliant criminologist; and Grace, Monroe's troubled, illegitimate daughter by Amber.

All of them, including Monroe, are hardened with obsessional ties to Amber Mae. In the meantime, Monroe has been contacted by the Midnight Eye, and now he's working with the police to stop the killings, which are escalating in numbers and brutality.

He is also struggling to maintain his sanity and sobriety in the face of his wife's terminal illness. In this particular summer, "death seemed everywhere, common as air."

Parker displays his customary gifts for controlled pacing and heroic plotting that have been improving steadily since his first novel, the acclaimed "Laguna Heat."

If the psychological profile of the serial killer seems a throwaway, it's only because we've become educated by now to those elements of personal history that typically create this brand of monster.

As for the writing style, Parker takes a chance, mixing the cold, clinical attitude toward death that is a hard-boiled staple with a hyper-emotional voice that threatens at times to go over the edge.

In the end he would have done better had he controlled the forced drama of one-sentence paragraphs, redundant exclamations points and occasionally florid prose.

He doesn't need them here — his story is powerful enough to move the reader with its own weight.

Though the thriller aspects of the novel succeed in every respect, it is in the relationship between Monroe and the doomed Isabelle that the book works best.

Also oddly effective are Monroe's frequent, internal soliloquies on mortality, often spoken through a manic haze of alcohol-logic.

Monroe muses at one point that "God and mathematics are one," going on to argue that the law of probability — God, in effect — creates one Richard Ramirez (California's "Night Stalker," and the model for the novel's Midnight Eye) for every Buddha or Jesus Christ.

Monroe unwisely leaves the crime scene; upon his return, the body is gone, the evidence virtually wiped clean.

It's a perfect noir setup, and one that the author T. Jefferson Parker handles with authority, in this new novel, "Summer of Fear."

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Parker displays his customary gifts for controlled pacing and heroic plotting that have been improving steadily since his first novel, the acclaimed "Laguna Heat."

Finally he makes the logical connection between cancer and serial killers, whose victims are struck seemingly at random.

His implication by extension is that cancer and serial killer alike are, simply put, manifestations of the anti-Christ.

"Summer of Fear" is T. Jefferson Parker's fourth novel, and the only one he has chosen to write in the first person.

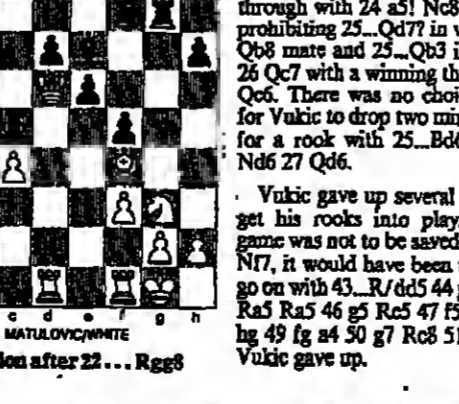
His protagonist, Monroe, is a journalist and crime novelist who lives in Laguna Canyon. Parker, a former journalist, also makes his home in the Canyon. Monroe's wife is dying from an inoperable tumor.

Parker's wife, Cat, to whom the book is dedicated, died of brain cancer during the writing of "Summer of Fear." Parker has done a nice job of creating an atmospheric thriller that pushes the reader's thoughts outside the realm of escapist entertainment.

In this challenging novel, he manages to create a feeling on the written page of what novelist and essayist James Sallis has called "the darkness that is everywhere around us all." It's a brave piece of work, and one that deserves to be read.

George P. Pelecanos is the author of the novels "A Firing Offense," "Nick's Trip" and the forthcoming "Shedding."

CHess



On 23...Qb7, Matulovic broke through with 24 a5! Nc8 25 Rd7! prohibiting 25...Qd7 in view of 26 Qb8 mate and 25...Qb3 in view of 26 Qc7 with a winning threat of 27 Qc6. There was no choice except for Vukic to drop two minor pieces for a rook with 25...Bc6 26 Rd6 Nd6 27 Qc6.

Vukic gave up several pawns to get his rooks into play, but his game was not to be saved. After 43 Nf7, it would have been useless to go on with 43...Rd4 44 g4 Ra5 45 Ra3 Ra5 46 g5 Ra5 47 f5 a5 48 g6 hg 49 fg a4 50 g7 Rb5 51 Nb6, so Vukic gave up.

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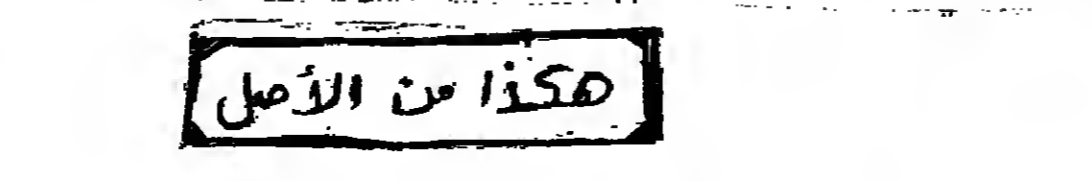
Sprint Express* is the painless way to call a foreign country when you're already in one. All you have to do is dial the proper access number shown below. You'll reach one of Sprint's English-speaking operators who can connect you to just about anywhere in the world. 24 hours a day. Just tell the operator how you want the call billed: to your Sprint WorldTraveler FÖNCARD™ to your U.S. local calling card, or collect to the U.S. (You don't even have to be a Sprint customer to use Sprint Express.) Enjoy your calls, knowing you're paying low international rates, and that you're avoiding costly hotel surcharges. Remember to tear out the listing below and keep it handy for next time.

Because, unless you seriously intend to take up juggling, you really ought to be using Sprint Express.

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Prices include the nationwide price up to 15 minutes after Wall Street and do not reflect the trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.10
ORCL	25.00	+0.15
GE	20.00	+0.05
GM	15.00	+0.02
AMZN	12.00	+0.08
GOOG	10.00	+0.12
DIS	8.00	+0.03
INTL	7.00	+0.01
WMT	6.00	+0.04
CVS	5.00	+0.02
PG	4.00	+0.01
UNION	3.00	+0.01
WAL	2.00	+0.01
AMT	1.00	+0.01
TRW	0.50	+0.01
WDC	0.25	+0.01
WAT	0.10	+0.01
WGL	0.05	+0.01

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
Microsoft	41.25	+0.25
Apple	34.25	+0.25
Oracle	28.25	+0.25
Sun	22.25	+0.25
Lucent	18.25	+0.25
Motorola	15.25	+0.25
Intel	12.25	+0.25
AT&T	10.25	+0.25
Verizon	8.25	+0.25
WorldCom	6.25	+0.25
Sprint	5.25	+0.25
Qwest	4.25	+0.25
Level 3	3.25	+0.25
Southwest	2.25	+0.25
Delta	1.25	+0.25
American	1.25	+0.25
United	1.25	+0.25
Northwest	1.25	+0.25
Alaska	1.25	+0.25
JetBlue	1.25	+0.25
Southwest	1.25	+0.25
Delta	1.25	+0.25
American	1.25	+0.25
United	1.25	+0.25
Northwest	1.25	+0.25
Alaska	1.25	+0.25
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AT&T	10.25	+0.25
Verizon	8.25	+0.25
WorldCom	6.25	+0.25
Sprint	5.25	+0.25
Qwest	4.25	+0.25
Level 3	3.25	+0.25
Southwest	2.25	+0.25
Delta	1.25	+0.25
American	1.25	+0.25
United	1.25	+0.25
Northwest	1.25	+0.25
Alaska	1.25	+0.25
JetBlue	1.25	+0.25

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Continued on Page 12

Sept 14 1993

Cambodia Belongs In ASEAN

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, September 14, 1993

Page 13

THE TRIB INDEX: 108.37

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. Weighting	Index	Prev.	Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	126.90	126.23	+0.67
Europe	40%	108.47	108.72	-0.25
N. America	35%	93.73	93.77	-0.04

Industrial Sectors	Mon. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	106.82	107.03	-0.20
Utilities	114.58	114.74	-0.14
Finance	119.00	118.59	+0.35
Services	117.07	117.05	+0.01
Capital Goods	103.79	103.37	+0.41
Raw Materials	105.72	104.95	+0.73
Consumer Goods	90.49	90.82	-0.36
Miscellaneous	111.20	111.84	-0.57

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Du Pont Plans to Lay Off 4,500

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Du Pont Co. said Monday that it would lay off 4,500 employees, or about 7 percent of the work force in its U.S. chemicals business, as part of a \$3 billion restructuring.

The company said the layoffs, which are to be completed by the middle of 1994, are designed to streamline Du Pont's U.S. operations in response to an overabundance of chemical products worldwide.

During the past two years, the company has shed 12,000 of its 133,000 workers. Analysts estimated layoffs and operating changes made so far have reached \$1 billion in annual savings, short of the company's target of \$3 billion in reductions.

Du Pont said it was planning a similar restructuring in Europe, although plans are not completed.

The company said it expected the U.S. restructuring to result in an after-tax charge of about \$375 million in the third quarter. Du Pont's stock closed up \$1.75, at \$49.625.

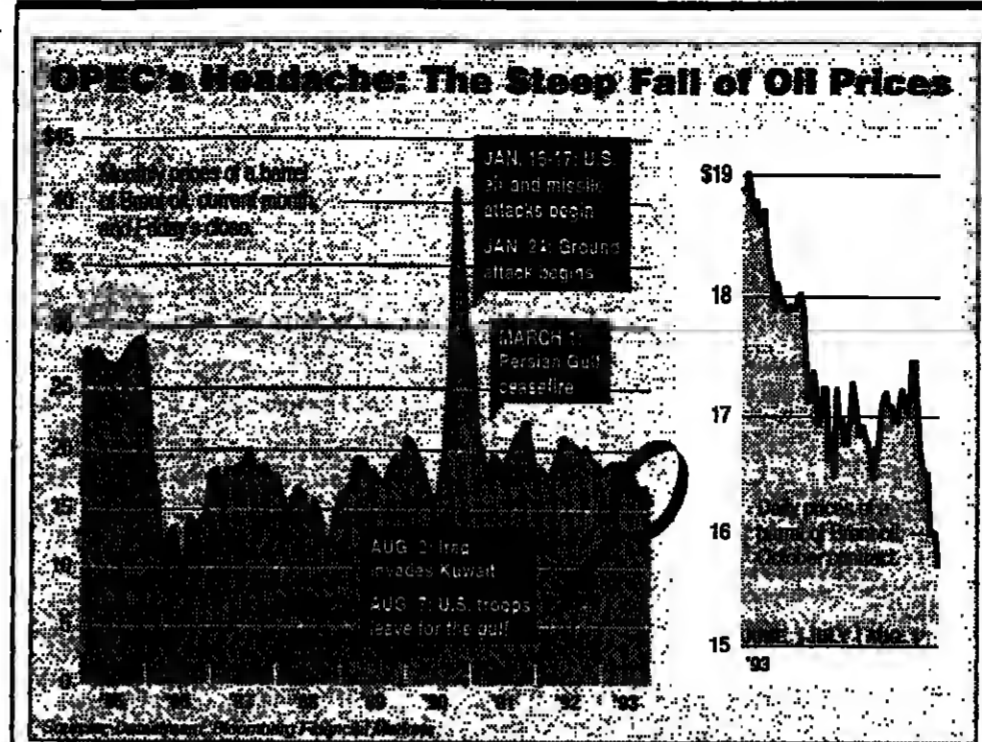
One analyst, Paul Raman of S.G. Warburg & Co., estimated Du Pont would lay off 3,000 in Europe.

"Volume growth is going to be very weak, so the only way they can derive growth is with cost-cutting," Mr. Raman said.

Most of the U.S. job cuts announced Monday will occur in Du Pont's core nylon business.

In earlier cost-cutting programs, the company cut jobs at its Delaware headquarters and shed costs from fringe or weak businesses.

By targeting a business like nylon, a product invented by Du Pont researchers, the company has signaled it has now turned its attention to reducing costs at its strong businesses, too, Mr. Raman said.



For OPEC, Bad to Worse Oil Glut, Price Fall Seen Continuing

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A steady drop in the demand for fuel and energy around the world combined with record high production in the North Sea and by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, have pushed world oil prices down to the lowest level in three years. Many analysts have predicted that prices could fall to a low not seen since the oil price collapse of 1986.

Since June, oil prices have dropped more than \$3 a barrel, bringing the average price currently to about \$15.82 a barrel on spot markets in London and about \$16.95 a barrel in the United States.

Industry executives and analysts say markets are so flooded with oil that prices might slide to about \$10 a barrel in the next few months, around the low point of the mid-1980s, presenting the industrial economies with a welcomed lift and consumers around the world with a windfall.

Seven years ago, when oil prices were falling, the biggest beneficiaries were the industrialized nations — nearly all of them major oil importers. If the past is any guide, lower oil prices will aid economic growth, which could give a definite lift to the weak economies in Europe and Japan and coax along the fledgling recoveries in the United States and Britain.

Since energy costs are a large component of a range of goods — from food to machinery — low oil prices generally hold down inflationary pressures.

For some fuel-dependent industries, like airlines, lower oil prices have meant that fuel costs have remained at last year's level, slightly lower than had been expected.

Aviation fuel is a comparative bargain. From a systemwide average of \$1.14 a gallon (3.8 liters) in October 1990, in the months leading up to the Persian Gulf war, it fell steadily soon after.

American Airlines said it paid an average of 77 cents a gallon in 1990, 68 cents a gallon in 1991 and 62.5 cents last year. The price has remained in the low 60s this year.

"That's a penny or two a gallon lower than we expected in 1993," said Tim Smith, a spokesman for American. He attributed the lower-than-expected price to the inability of OPEC to maintain production quotas and downward pressure on oil prices from Iraq's eagerness to export once the United Nations' post-Gulf War embargo of the country is lifted.

But lower oil prices have brought problems to OPEC producers, including Saudi Arabia, the largest in the world, and Kuwait, in terms of the dollar's purchasing power today. OPEC is now collecting less than what it did in 1975 for its oil sales. The current price is also far below the OPEC target of \$21 a barrel.

With oil revenues shrinking steadily, the Saudi and Kuwaiti economies have gone into deficit.

See PETROLEUM, Page 15

IBM Reshapes, Playing Down Mainframes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The IBM chairman, Louis V. Gerstner Jr., announced Monday a reshaping of the company's divisions aimed at making them more efficient and easier for outsiders to understand.

The changes, contained in a letter to employees, also underlined International Business Machines Corp.'s decreased reliance on mainframe computers as a source of sales and profit. IBM's mainframe operation has been renamed and will report to John M. Thompson, the executive who heads the company's \$4.5 billion minicomputer operations.

The mainframe unit, formerly called the Application Business Systems Unit, will be part of the new Large Scale Processing Division, which includes minicomputers.

The letter, which was released by IBM, said Mr. Gerstner was creating a corporate executive committee that will have an overall focus on corporate results, making IBM business units work in a responsive way to serve customers.

Mr. Gerstner said Vice Chairman Paul Rizzo, who was recalled earlier this year from Duke University's Fuqua School of Management, will no longer have direct responsibility for the company's divisions, but will work on companywide issues and serve as Mr. Gerstner's deputy.

In addition, Mr. Gerstner said he would do away with an IBM institution called the Management Committee, top executives who would regularly convene to settle disputes between operating groups and sometimes within them. In its place will be a worldwide management council that will meet only four or five times a year to discuss operating results and companywide initiatives.

Mr. Gerstner, in office only five months, said the new, 11-member corporate executive committee "is not a layer of operating management" but will advise him on policy issues "that cut across multiple units" of the company.

Mr. Thompson, who will oversee the company's mainframe and minicomputer operations, was named to the committee, while Nicholas M. Donofrio, chief of the mainframe division, was not. He now reports to Mr. Thompson, instead of to Mr. Gerstner, as he did previously.

So far this year, IBM's mainframe division has been battered by recession and shift to smaller kinds of computers. But the division has also announced a series of new products that were more based on workstation and minicomputer technology than old mainframe systems.

(AP, Reuters)

Texaco Chemical Unit Sold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HOUSTON — Kerry Packer, Australia's richest man, is joining with the Utah chemicals magnate Jon Huntsman to buy Texaco Inc.'s chemical operations for \$1.06 billion. Mr. Huntsman and the oil company announced Monday.

A 50-50 venture, Huntsman Corp., is to acquire Texaco Chemical Co.

The venture will be held by Huntsman Financial Corp., a privately held company based in Salt Lake City like Mr. Huntsman's main business, Huntsman Chemical Corp., and by Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings, privately held in Sydney.

Texaco will retain chemical operations at its El Dorado, Kansas, oil refinery and at Star Enterprise's oil refinery in Delaware City, Delaware.

Huntsman Chemical, which was created in 1982 and has expanded rapidly through acquisitions, expects revenue of \$1.85 billion in 1993.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Thinking Ahead Europe Is Bigger Than France

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — It is amazing how easily people still fall for French propaganda. And it is happening again as French diplomacy pulls out all the stops to promote French farm interests as the Uruguay Round of trade lurches towards its denouement.

For years France has successfully promoted a Francocentric view of Europe, the rationale of which goes something like this: France is by definition the most European of all countries. Others are more or less European depending on how much they resemble France and/or conform to French wishes. Thus the more other countries respect French interests, speak French, and buy Mirage fighters and TGV trains, the more European they are.

Of course, many French people actually believe it, but there is no reason why others should continue to be taken in.

By this logic, for example, France has gained widespread currency for the view that Britain, in so many ways the antithesis of France, hardly qualifies as a European country. But while Britons mostly do not mind being told they are not Europeans, Germans do.

Germany has always been the prime target. Through the postwar period, the French have found it relatively easy to brainwash the Germans into believing that the best way of being accepted as good Europeans is to go along with France. Moreover, the Germans are warned, if they weaken the Franco-German axis (by disagreeing with France), the whole concept of "Europe" is threatened.

In today's reunited Germany, the argument is beginning to wear thin. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl fell for it once again at the end of last month when he expressed sympathy for France's lone bid to scupper the Blair House agreement between the United States and the EC on agriculture, a vital ingredient in a final Uruguay Round package. Although the French position is inimical both to Kohl and to wider European interests, Mr. Kohl felt that the tallies of Franco-German unity obliged him to ride to France's rescue.

Astonishingly, as if to trumpet to the world that the old ruse still works, Jacques Delors, the sup-

posedly independent president of the EC Commission, immediately complimented Mr. Kohl for choosing "a grand vision of Europe" over Germany's own interests. Mr. Delors, of course, is French, and he still wants to be president of France.

But on this occasion the French position not only harms European unity, it also directly challenges the commission's own authority. As one of the agreement's authors, the commission has quite rightly rejected France's attempts to reopen the Blair House accord.

What is ironic about this swirl of disinformation and moral blackmail is that it obscures the fact that the French do have a point in their objections to Blair House. The agreement is in practice likely to favor U.S. wheat exporters over their French rivals and the French may well be right in complaining that it goes beyond existing reforms of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy. Other countries' farmers, although they are not squealing so loudly, will suffer too.

But that is not a reason for renegotiating the agreement, as the other 11 EC governments realize. Regardless of the Uruguay Round, European agricultural policy has to be painfully reformed. It is far too expensive (out of each franc the average French farmer earns, 47 centimes — or nearly half — are subsidies) and it has to be adapted to make way for Eastern Europe's integration into the West European economy — a far bigger challenge than the Uruguay Round.

Mr. Kohl should be brave enough to tell the French once and for all that French interests are not synonymous with those of Europe. If a good fairy were to grant Europe one economic wish today, it should be for the Uruguay Round's successful completion as soon as possible.

For the Franco-German axis to be beneficial to Europe, Bonn must not just be in working agreement with the majority interest. On the contrary, Germany should use its privileged position to insist that Paris align itself with the wider European interest, not vice versa. In the fight over the Uruguay Round, the European interest requires that Paris shift position, not everybody else. Strangely, although the French do not seem to realize it, so does France's economic interest, too.

The European interest requires that Paris shift position on trade.

Paramount: Field Clear For Viacom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The chairman of Paramount Communications Inc., Martin S. Davis, said Monday he has not received any buyout offers from other major media concerns, countering speculation his plans to merge with Viacom Inc. would only invite others to bid for his company.

Some observers had suggested that Viacom's \$8.2 billion deal to acquire Paramount would give rise to other bids, possibly from Barry Diller, the head of QVC Network Inc., or from the cable concern Tele-Communications Inc.

Paramount's stock jumped \$3.50 to \$64.625 on Monday, while Viacom B shares slid \$2.75 to \$56.625.

The merged company plans to expand aggressively, the chiefs of the two media companies pledged at a news conference. "The possibilities are unlimited," said Mr. Davis, who will become CEO of Paramount Viacom International. "We are both opportunistic and we will be there 90."

A new business widely expected to emerge from the new company will be a fifth TV network. Mr. Davis and the Viacom chief, Sumner M. Redstone, hinted strongly that a new network was high on their list of priorities once the deal is completed.

"There are all kinds of opportunities and all kinds of the word I hate — synergies," Mr. Redstone said. (UPI, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Sept. 13

Cross Rates	Sept. 13	Eurocurrency Deposits	Sept. 13
American dollar	1.0000	1-month	3.91%
British pound	1.6250	3-month	3.92%
French franc	6.5596	6-month	3.93%
German mark	1.3663	1-year	3.94%
Italian lira	2.0361		
Japanese yen	149.64		
Swiss franc	1.4803		
Spanish peseta	166.64		
U.S. dollar	1.0000		

Key Money Rates	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	2.25	2.25
Federal funds	4.75	4.75
90-day T-bill	7.25	7.25
1-year T-bill	7.75	7.75
3-year T-bill	8.25	8.25
5-year T-bill	8.75	8.75
10-year T-bill	9.25	9.25
30-year T-bill	9.75	9.75
1-year Treasury note	10.25	10.25
2-year Treasury note	10.75	10.75
3-year Treasury note	11.25	11.25
5-year Treasury note	11.75	11.75
10-year Treasury note	12.25	12.25
30-year Treasury note	12.75	12.75
1-year Treasury bond	13.25	13.25
2-year Treasury bond	13.75	13.75
3-year Treasury bond	14.25	14.25
5-year Treasury bond	14.75	14.75
10-year Treasury bond	15.25	15.25
30-year Treasury bond	15.75	15.75

MARKET DIARY

Optimism Persists On Wall Street

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks rose on Monday, as a decline among drug and health-care shares failed to overshadow lingering optimism about low interest rates.

"The market doesn't seem to want to go down, even though there are many reasons why the market should be down," said David Shul-

N.Y. Stocks man, market analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.58 points, to 3,634.21. Advancing common stocks led declining issues by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

Trading was moderate, as about 243.4 million shares changed hands on the NYSE.

The Nasdaq Composite index of over-the-counter stocks fell 3.98, to 740.32.

Health-care issues stumbled on concern about President Bill Clinton's plan to reform the nation's medical system. A draft of the plan, to be formally introduced on Sept. 22, has circulated in the last week.

The plan is intended to guarantee health care to all Americans, while reducing national medical spending.

Pfizer Inc. fell 1 to 60, Schering-Plough declined 1 to 60, and

American Home Products Corp. lost 1/2 to 61 1/2.

The stock market continues to get help from the decline in interest rates, which are at the lowest level since the mid-1960s. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed at 5.86 percent, down from Friday's level of 5.87 percent.

The decline in interest rates and doubts about the strength of the economic recovery.

But analysts and fund managers are generally becoming less optimistic about the stock market's prospects. Stocks are nearing the point where traders would prefer good economic news to just low interest rates, said Don Hays, investment strategist at Wheat First Butcher & Singer.

The economic recovery clearly is sluggish, and that may translate into lower-than-expected earnings in future quarters, he said.

"The stock market is soon going to start to overlook interest rates and focus on the economy," said William Rafferty, market analyst at Smith Barney Shearson Inc.

"When this happens, the stock market is going to fall."

Mellon Bank Corp. fell 3/4 to 56 1/4. The bank filed suit in a dispute with American Express and Primerica over its profitable mutual fund administration business.

But analysts at NatWest Markets. "Some key trends lines were broken and there was a certain amount of profit-taking on the market. Most of the action centered around the French franc and lira."

"The market may also be thinking the French are a lot more serious about clinging to the mark with higher interest rates than was initially bargained for," Mr. Frost said.

The Bank of France left its key rate unchanged at 6.75 percent Monday despite expectations of a cut.

The dollar is also a bit higher against the Japanese yen, gaining to 106.25 yen from 105.25, and against the British pound, which slumped to \$1.5465 from \$1.5518.

Analysis said they did not expect the dollar's rise to last, though. Recent indicators that the U.S. economy remains sluggish, combined with the likelihood that the Bundesbank will again trim interest rates, has pulled the rug out from under any major rally.

A string of U.S. economic news due out later in the week is also expected to confirm that inflation pressures remain subdued and that the Federal Reserve Board is under little pressure to boost its 3 percent discount rate in the near future.

"This whole move was started by a snowballing of mark weakness in Europe," said Stuart Frost, currency



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Advancing, Declined, Total Issues, and Total Volume.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Advancing, Declined, Total Issues, and Total Volume.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Advancing, Declined, Total Issues, and Total Volume.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change for Industrial, Transportation, Utility, and Composite.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

NYSE Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Composite, Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Composite, Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

AMEX Stock Index table showing High, Low, Close, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing Class, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 AM volume, NYSE P.M. volume, and AMEX P.M. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing Buy and Sell volumes for various months.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing Bid, Ask, and Last prices for various months.

NYSE Diary table showing Advancing, Declined, Total Issues, and Total Volume.

AMEX Diary table showing Advancing, Declined, Total Issues, and Total Volume.

NASDAQ Diary table showing Advancing, Declined, Total Issues, and Total Volume.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table for COCOA (LCE) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for SOYBEAN (LCE) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for WHEAT (LCE) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for CORN (LCE) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for ALUMINUM (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for COPPER (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for ZINC (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for NICKEL (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for GOLD (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for SILVER (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for PLATINUM (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for PALLADIUM (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for RUBBER (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for SUGAR (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for COFFEE (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for COTTON (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for WOOL (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for HIDE (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for SHEEP (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for CATTLE (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for PIGS (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for CHICKENS (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for EGGS (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for TURKEYS (LME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

INDUSTRIALS

Table for AMERICAN AIRLINES showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

Table for AMERICAN EXPRESS showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

Table for AMERICAN SALES showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

Table for AMERICAN TRAVEL showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

Table for AMERICAN EXPRESS showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

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CATERPILLAR RECOUPS \$350 MILLION TAXES

PEORIA, Ill. (AP) — Caterpillar Inc. said Monday that the Internal Revenue Service had agreed to pay it a \$350 million tax refund related to its export sales from 1979 through 1987.

The refund is the result of computer software developed by Caterpillar that can perform calculations not previously possible for figuring the tax incentives permitted on individual export transactions, a spokesman said.

Caterpillar said it would use the proceeds for early retirement of certain, relatively high-cost long-term debt. This debt retirement will result in a pretax charge of up to \$50 million this year.

Mellon Sues Over Boston Co. Purchase

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — Mellon Bank Corp. said Monday that it had filed suit in federal court alleging that Primerica Inc. and American Express Co. had damaged the value of Boston Co. after Mellon paid \$1.45 billion for it.

Mellon said it is seeking punitive damages from Primerica, its unit Smith Barney Upland & Co., American Express and its unit Lehman Brothers Inc. for alleged breach of contract.

Mellon said the contract by which it bought Boston Co. from Shearson Lehman Brothers, now Lehman Brothers, in September 1992 stipulated that neither Shearson nor affiliates would provide administrative services to any mutual fund for which Shearson or its units served as adviser, underwriter or placement agent.

But the suit alleges that Smith Barney, underwriter of Primerica's asset-management and brokerage assets in March 1993, had created new mutual funds that are virtual clones of Shearson funds served by Boston Co.

Mellon alleges that American Express interfered with the Boston Co. sale contract by selling Shearson assets to Primerica.

Asbestos Insurance Lets Grace Down

BOCA RATON, Fla. (Reuters) — W.R. Grace & Co. said Monday that it would take a third-quarter charge of \$300 million after taxes due to a reduction in its insurance coverage for asbestos property-damage claims.

The company said that last week a federal appeals court adopted an insurance coverage trigger date for asbestos property damage based on the installation of asbestos-containing materials rather than when the materials are discovered.

For the Record

AmSouth Bancorp. of Birmingham, Alabama, is buying Fortune Bancorp Inc., based in Clearwater, Florida, for about \$285 million in cash and stock.

KeyCorp, a bank holding company based in Albany, New York, is to buy Commercial Bancorp. of Colorado for \$84 million in stock.

Sonoco Products Co., a packaging supplier based in Hartsville, South Carolina, agreed to pay \$300 million to acquire Engraph Inc., a smaller packaging supplier based in Atlanta.

Ford Motor Co.'s chairman, Harold Poole, said he was optimistic that a new labor agreement with the United Auto Workers could be reached by Tuesday night's deadline.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "The Fugitive" topped the U.S. box office for the sixth weekend in a row, earning an estimated \$8.7 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

- 1. "The Fugitive" (Warner Brothers) \$8.7 million
2. "Undercover Blues" (MGM) \$4.2 million
3. "True Romance" (Warner Brothers) \$3.5 million
4. "The Man Without a Face" (Warner Brothers) \$2.7 million
5. "The Real McCoy" (Universal) \$2.5 million
6. "Jurassic Park" (Universal) \$2.5 million
7. "Next Target" (MCA Home Video) \$2.1 million
8. "In the Line of Fire" (TriStar) \$1.8 million
9. "Shamless in Seattle" (TriStar) \$1.5 million
10. "Headshot" (Columbia Pictures) \$1.4 million

U.S. FUTURES

Table for SOYBEAN (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for WHEAT (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for CORN (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for COCOA (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for SOYBEAN OIL (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for WHEAT OIL (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for COFFEE (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

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Table for PLATINUM (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table for PALLADIUM (CME) showing Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, Dow Jones, AP, UPI, Bloomberg, etc.

Table for Amsterdam showing various stock prices.

Table for Helsinki showing various stock prices.

Table for Hong Kong showing various stock prices.

Table for Johannesburg showing various stock prices.

Table for London showing various stock prices.

Table for Frankfurt showing various stock prices.

Table for Milan showing various stock prices.

Table for Madrid showing various stock prices.

Table for Sao Paulo showing various stock prices.

Table for Singapore showing various stock prices.

Table for Stockholm showing various stock prices.

Table for Tokyo showing various stock prices.

Table for Toronto showing various stock prices.

Table for Sydney showing various stock prices.

Table for Zurich showing various stock prices.

Table for Seoul showing various stock prices.

Table for Taipei showing various stock prices.

Table for Manila showing various stock prices.

Table for Jakarta showing various stock prices.

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Table for Kuala Lumpur showing various stock prices.

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Gold Plummets Below \$350

NEW YORK — Gold prices fell sharply Monday in follow-through selling of the metal after Friday's report of restrained inflation in the United States, dealers said.

The October futures contract fell \$7.60 an ounce, to close at \$343.10, on the New York Commodity Exchange as commodity funds sold actively. In London, gold was fixed Monday at \$344.20 an ounce, the lowest since April.

Ian MacDonald, head of marketing at Credit Suisse, said that Friday's producer price data, showing a fall of 0.6 percent in August, was a severe shock to the market. The result, he said, was that "many funds are actively reversing their positions from long to short gold."

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Market Closed

The stock market in Zurich was closed Monday for a holiday.

Investment

Investment

THE MONEY

THE MONEY

REPORT

REPORT

Food

Food

Food

Food

Food

Food

Food

Food

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Chg
100	50	1.00	4.00	10	100	50	+5
120	60	1.20	4.50	11	120	60	+10
150	75	1.50	5.00	12	150	75	+15
200	100	2.00	6.00	15	200	100	+20
250	125	2.50	7.00	18	250	125	+25
300	150	3.00	8.00	20	300	150	+30
350	175	3.50	9.00	22	350	175	+35
400	200	4.00	10.00	25	400	200	+40
450	225	4.50	11.00	28	450	225	+45
500	250	5.00	12.00	30	500	250	+50
550	275	5.50	13.00	32	550	275	+55
600	300	6.00	14.00	35	600	300	+60
650	325	6.50	15.00	38	650	325	+65
700	350	7.00	16.00	40	700	350	+70
750	375	7.50	17.00	42	750	375	+75
800	400	8.00	18.00	45	800	400	+80
850	425	8.50	19.00	48	850	425	+85
900	450	9.00	20.00	50	900	450	+90
950	475	9.50	21.00	52	950	475	+95
1000	500	10.00	22.00	55	1000	500	+100

A terrifically important executive in Auckland wanted to fly Raffles Class to Singapore for a meeting, to Male for a break, Zurich for a rendezvous, and Copenhagen and Frankfurt for yet more meetings, before flying home.

He needed his business suits and fragile scale models for Singapore, Copenhagen and Frankfurt, his scuba gear for Male and his pair of skis for Zurich.

We made sure he never waited more than fifteen minutes for his baggage, anywhere.

(Happily, the alpine ski runs were just as fast.)

Singapore Airlines Ground Services. We're with you all the way.



MU01Z ASMUI. BAGGAGE HANDLING SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE AIRLINES 

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AMEX
Monday Closing

ART BUCHWALD

Cutting to the Bone

WASHINGTON — Although the Clinton administration has decided to dump 250,000 government employees, it does not have the slightest idea how to do it.



Buchwald

'Hair' Is Back After Some Cuts

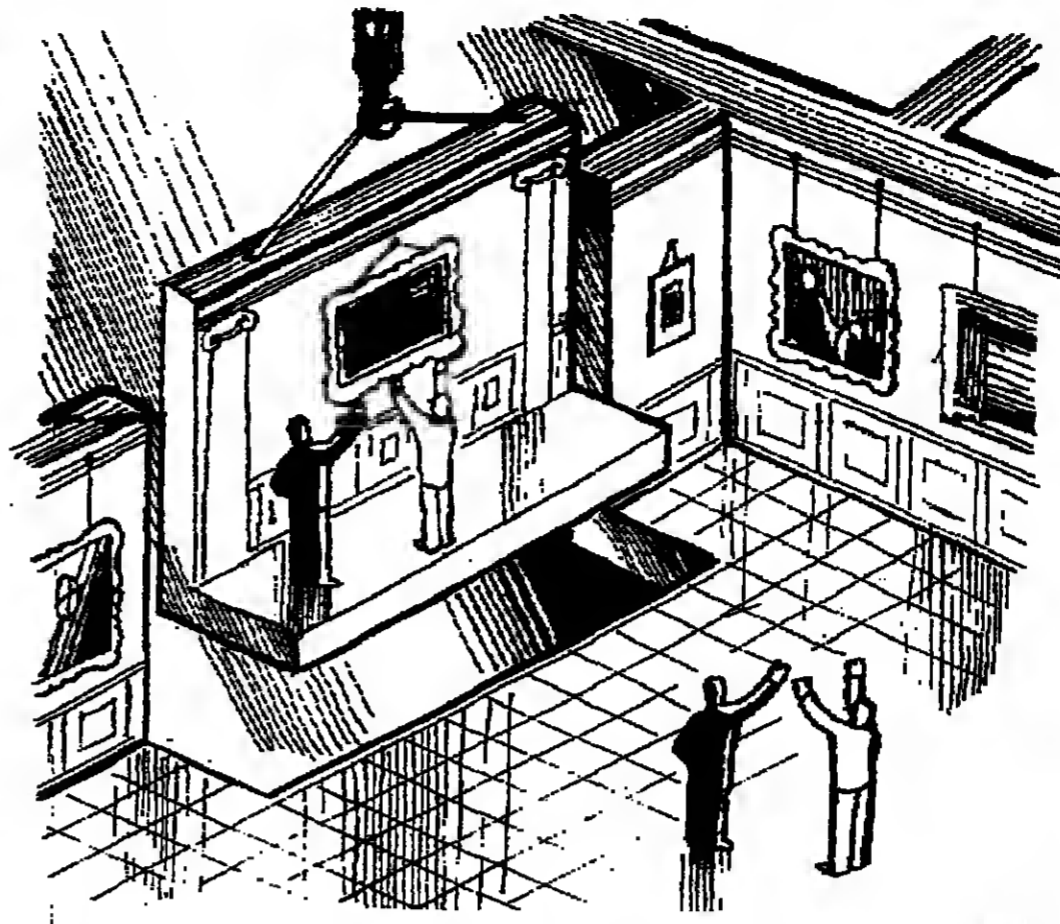
LONDON — The psychedelic musical "Hair," which embodied the spirit of the 1960s and shocked audiences with its sweating and nude scenes, returns to the London stage on Tuesday night.

story building in Arlington, Virginia, for \$1 million a year. After several meetings, the panel was broken down into 30 subcommittees, which necessitated the hiring of 10,000 employees to handle the reports and mail them to Congress.

The Met's New Museum Within a Museum

By Glenn Collins

NEW YORK — It was early June, and Philippe de Montebello was navigating his way through the workman's clutter of ladders and sawhorses inhabiting the new 19th-Century European Paintings and Sculpture Galleries in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



David Scazz/DTT

Russell Pope at the Frick Museum and the National Gallery of Art. The process of designing an ambitious museum gallery is often one of compromise with the unexpected.

noir, Seurat, van Gogh and others; these galleries will be flanked by six other rooms displaying the museum's paintings by the same artists.

Another unanticipated change was disappointing: the abandonment of the planned oval shape for the central Manet gallery. The ellipse, based on a gallery room in the Frick Collection, was to be the focus of the redesign.

PEOPLE

Oprah Goes to the Top Of Richest Entertainers

Bill Cosby move over; here comes Oprah Winfrey. The talk show host is the first woman to lead the Forbes magazine list of entertainment millionaires, with an estimated \$98 million in earnings over two years.

Robert Altman's "Short Cuts" shared the Golden Lion for best film with "Trois Couleurs, Bleu" by Poland's Krzysztof Kieslowski at the 50th Venice Film Festival.

Princess Anne, 43, is expecting a child after 10 months of marriage to her second husband, Commander Tim Laurence. The newspaper People reported. It quoted a friend as saying she was "thrilled."

The British press is angry at writer Martin Amis for reportedly leaving his wife, Antonia Phillips, with whom he has two children, for the company of Isabel Fonseca. Amis, 44, who used to be called the enfant terrible of British letters, has in recent years cultivated the image of a settled family man.

Michael Jackson is off to Moscow, where his "Dangerous" tour is to perform Wednesday.

Lyle Lovett almost missed his performance at Governor Ann Richards' 60th birthday bash in Austin, Texas, because he didn't have a pass and guards didn't recognize him or his wife, Julia Roberts. Eventually, a member of the governor's staff got him in.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 19

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like London, Paris, and Rome.

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America The remnants of Hurricane Lili and moisture from the Gulf of Mexico will combine for heavy downpours in the nation's heartland this week.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Tokyo, Seoul, and Singapore.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, including cities like Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Nairobi.

Table with weather forecasts for Latin America, including cities like Mexico City, Lima, and Santiago.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Word search puzzle with a grid and a list of words to find.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"

Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from...

Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, listing international dialing codes.